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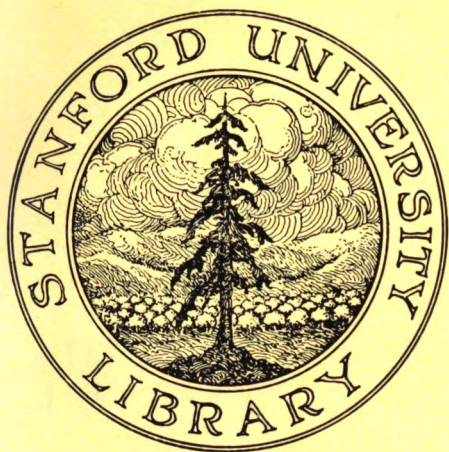
Cyprus

1959

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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CYPRUS

**Report for the year
1959**

**(In Part I the narrative of political events is carried
up to the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus
on 16th August, 1960)**

**LONDON
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1961**

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PART I

Review of the Period

IN the previous report 1958 was described as a terrible year for Cyprus, but one which ended with more hopes for the future than ever seemed possible—that commonsense and sanity would prevail in the quest for a peaceful, democratic and just solution of the Island's problems. These hopes were fulfilled in 1959.

Informal negotiations had taken place in Paris, in December, 1958, between the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers, who kept the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary informed at an early stage. From the outset Her Majesty's Government gave their full support to this initiative, making it clear that, provided British military requirements were met in a manner which could not be challenged, they would be prepared to consider the transfer of sovereignty of the rest of the Island. With this knowledge of the United Kingdom position the two Foreign Ministers met again in Paris on 17th January and further diplomatic exchanges followed. Hope of a settlement of the Cyprus question rose when, on 5th February, the Prime Ministers and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey arrived in Zurich to begin a series of meetings lasting six days. Their conference ended on 11th February with the initialling by Mr. Karamanlis, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Menderes, Prime Minister of Turkey, of a document in which it was proposed that Cyprus should become an independent Republic. The document set out the basic articles of the constitution of the new Republic.

Immediately Mr. Averoff, Foreign Minister of Greece, and Mr. Zorlu, Foreign Minister of Turkey, flew from Zurich to London for consultations with the United Kingdom Government. They made it clear that while they had throughout their negotiations accepted the United Kingdom stipulations they had not attempted to provide for them in detail. These were left for Her Majesty's Government to state. Rapid progress was made in discussions, and a conference was convened at Lancaster House, London, on 17th February at which the three Governments were represented by their Foreign Ministers and the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk.

At the opening session of the London Conference Mr. Selwyn Lloyd stated that Her Majesty's Government accepted the Zurich

document, subject to the requirement that two areas should be retained under full British sovereignty, together with the rights necessary to ensure their effective use as military bases, and that satisfactory guarantees should be given by Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus for the integrity of these areas. The United Kingdom also stipulated that a number of other points should be met regarding the rights of the various communities of the Island, the public service, nationality and the assumption of certain obligations by the Republic.

On 19th February the instruments recording the agreement of all parties to the conference on the settlement of the Cyprus problem were initialled, and were adopted in a memorandum signed by the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey who attended the closing plenary session. The documents signed at Lancaster House and the Zurich document are contained in Appendix A, and the final statements made at the conference are given in Appendix B. In reporting to the House of Commons that a settlement had been reached the Prime Minister said: "I regard this agreement as a victory for reason and co-operation. No party to it has suffered defeat—it is a victory for all. By removing a source of bitterness and division it will enable us and our allies and the people of Cyprus to concentrate on working together for peace and freedom."

The news of the settlement was received with relief in Cyprus, where it was realised that the continuation of strife could only result in greater disaster. Immediate steps were taken to throw off the burden of the emergency. On 22nd February nearly a thousand persons still in detention camps were released and the camps were closed. The next day a number of the principal Emergency Regulations were revoked, a process which was to continue during succeeding months until the end of the emergency was proclaimed. On 27th February amnesty terms were announced for those convicted for offences committed for the furtherance of political objectives, and within a week 293 prisoners had been released; 23 others were released from custody on condition that they went to Greece. Archbishop Makarios returned to Cyprus on 1st March, amid scenes of widespread rejoicing. The collection of E.O.K.A. arms and ammunition was then undertaken, under arrangements agreed with Archbishop Makarios. On 17th March Colonel Grivas, the E.O.K.A. leader, was flown to Athens under the terms of a safe conduct. Within a month, therefore, of the London Agreement a return to more normal conditions in the Island had been achieved.

The intention was that the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic should be effected within twelve months, and not later than 19th

February, 1960. Measures to this end began at once with the establishment of three bodies.

A Joint Commission was set up in Cyprus with the task of completing a draft constitution for the Republic, on the basis of the Zurich document. It was composed of one representative each of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, Mr. Glafkos Clerides and Mr. R. R. Denktash, a representative nominated by the Government of Greece, Mr. Themistocles Tsatsos, a representative nominated by the Government of Turkey, Professor Nihad Erim, and a legal adviser nominated by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, Professor Marcel Bridel of the University of Lausanne. The Commission held its first meeting in Nicosia on 13th April.

A Transitional Committee was appointed in Cyprus charged with drawing up plans for adapting and re-organising the Government machine in preparation for the transfer of power to the Republic. The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, presided over the first meeting which was attended by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk as the leading representatives of their communities. It was decided that they should be joined by Greek Cypriots nominated to seven provisional Ministries and Turkish Cypriots nominated to three provisional Ministries, as provided for in Article 5 of the Zurich document. The Governor proposed, and it was agreed, that the Transitional Committee should meet regularly with the Governor's Executive Council as a Joint Council.

The first meeting of the Joint Council was held on 7th April. The additional members of the Transitional Committee, nominated by the Governor after consultation with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk were:

Mr. Fazil Plumer.	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
Mr. Paschalis Paschalides.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Antonis Georgiades.	Ministry of Communications and Works.
Mr. Osman Orek.	Ministry of Defence.
Dr. Riginos Theocharis.	Ministry of Finance.
Dr. Niazi Manyera.	Ministry of Health.
Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos.	Ministry of the Interior.
Mr. Glafkos Clerides.	Ministry of Justice.
Mr. Polykarpos Georkadjis.	Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance.

Archbishop Makarios undertook responsibility for the time being for matters concerning Foreign Affairs. Two appointments of Deputy

Minister were also made, Mr. Andreas Azinas (Agriculture and Natural Resources) and Mr. Mehmet Nazim (Finance), without seats on the Joint Council.

The third body established was a Joint Committee in London, appointed to prepare the final treaties giving effect to the conclusions of the London Conference for submission to the three Governments. It was concerned with matters arising from the retention of areas in Cyprus under British sovereignty, the provision of rights and facilities for the operation of those areas as military bases, nationality, the treatment of liabilities of the existing Government of Cyprus, and financial and economic problems arising from the creation of the Republic. Sir Knox Helm was appointed to represent the United Kingdom Government, the Ambassadors in London of Greece and Turkey to represent their Governments, Mr. Zenon Rossides to represent the Greek-Cypriot community and Mr. Osman Orek the Turkish-Cypriot community. Following Mr. Orek's appointment, Mr. Umit Suleyman was designated to act as Minister of Defence in the Transitional Committee.

The tasks facing the Commission and the Committees were immense and without precedent—what in other territories had been accomplished gradually over a period of years had been set down for completion within one year, and against a background which was entirely new in concept. In the event the time allotted proved to be insufficient.

The Constitutional Commission had before it the Zurich document, but there were many difficulties to be overcome. The most difficult question was that of the executive authority to be exercised by the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, and it was only to be expected that this would require long and arduous negotiation. Agreement on this point was reached and signed by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk on 10th November. Other problems related to the creation of separate Greek and Turkish municipalities in the five main towns; the future of the public service; and financial arrangements, particularly as regards provision for the Communal Chambers. Yet by the end of the year the Commission had made good progress and had reached a substantial measure of agreement on the complicated issues facing it.

Re-organisation of the Government machine had meanwhile gone ahead and was facilitated by the existence of a cadre of experienced and capable Cypriot civil servants ready to take over the responsibilities of overseas officers. At the beginning of May the functions of the Secretariat, the administrative headquarters of Government, were largely apportioned among the Ministries which were entirely

Cypriot-staffed, and as soon as the provisional Ministers had become familiar with the work of the Departments under their supervision the task fell to them of bringing proposals on policy to the Joint Council. They then took responsibility for carrying out the decisions of the Joint Council by giving instructions through their Ministry staff to the Departments concerned. The machinery of a system of ministerial government was set in motion quickly and efficiently.

At the same time arrangements began for Cypriot officers to take over the senior posts in the various Departments, and overseas officers were progressively released from the public service. In accordance with the promise given by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons on 19th February, the interests of members of the public service were carefully looked after: permanent officers for whom transfer to other territories could not be found were awarded compensation for loss of career, as had been approved in other territories achieving independence, and contract officers were compensated for the breach of their agreements. By the end of the year over half the overseas staff had left Cyprus, and the remainder was preparing to do so. There was also a progressive reduction in the size of the Security Forces. Half the major military units stationed in Cyprus in February had left by the end of July, and little more than the intended garrison for the Sovereign Base Areas remained by the end of the year. The special United Kingdom Police Unit was reduced to some 100 men.

The Joint Council's first major decision was to accept, on 7th July, a recommendation by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk that Cyprus should remain in the Sterling Area for a period of not less than ten years. This was welcomed by the business community of the Island in particular, and resolved one of its major difficulties in planning for the future. Equally welcome was a statement made in Parliament that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to contribute to the Republic's Development Programme during the next few years, and more specifically that assistance would be forthcoming towards three major projects—the new airport terminal at Nicosia, Famagusta port, and the extension of electricity services.

In November legislation was enacted to provide for the holding of the election of the first President and of the first Vice-President of the Republic. Legislation was also published for the registration of electors, and later for elections to the House of Representatives and the Communal Chambers. Dr. Fazil Kutchuk was the only candidate nominated for the office of Vice-President and he was duly declared elected on 3rd December. There were two candidates for the office of President, Archbishop Makarios and Mr. John

Clerides, Q.C., and polling took place on 13th December. The day passed quietly over most of the Island, and counting started at 4.30 a.m. on the 14th after all ballot boxes had been received in Nicosia. The result, declared later that day, was a victory for Archbishop Makarios by 144,501 votes to 71,753.

Despite a number of minor alarms and excursions in the sphere of internal security during the summer of 1959, with appeals being made by the community leaders for the maintenance of law and order, the Governor felt able to end the state of emergency early in December, and at the same time to remove a number of proscriptions imposed on organisations during the emergency. The emergency lasted just over four years, from 26th November, 1955, to 4th December, 1959.

The Joint Committee in London had, like the Constitutional Commission, got away to a slow start. Unlike the latter it did not have the basis for its work set down in advance. Unlike the Transitional Committee and Joint Council, it was a tripartite body with additionally Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot representatives. Each delegation on the Committee had to seek instructions from its Government or community leader when difficulties were encountered. Consequently the Committee had not, by the end of the year, been able to reach final conclusions and make positive recommendations.

At the end of 1959 then, with less than two months to go before the Republic was due to be inaugurated, the position was that the Joint Commission had made good progress on the drafting of a constitution; the arrangements in Cyprus for the transfer of power were well in hand; the Joint Committee in London had been unable to produce drafts of the final treaties.

Early in 1960 Her Majesty's Government invited the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk, to a conference in London which opened on 16th January. The purpose of the meeting was to review the work of the London Joint Committee and to aim at reaching final decisions on outstanding questions in time for the transfer of powers on 19th February. The Governor took part in the discussions. The Conference was not, however, able to complete the consideration of all outstanding matters and, at the request of the Cypriot delegations, the date for independence was postponed for one month to 19th March. On 1st February, in the course of a statement in Parliament on the progress of the negotiations, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, explained that although the United Kingdom had reduced the extent of the Sovereign Base Areas, required for her military purposes, from 170 square miles to about 120 square

miles, and the number of Cypriot inhabitants in those areas had been reduced to under 1,000, Archbishop Makarios had maintained that the extent should be restricted to 36 square miles. The Foreign Secretary went on to say that although many points had been cleared up there were still important matters on which agreement had not been reached. The principal ones were, in addition to the area of the British bases, the form of administration of the bases and the amount of financial aid to be given to the new Republic.

During the conference it was announced that agreement had been reached with the Cypriot leaders that the question of the future association of the new Republic with the Commonwealth would be left for consideration by the Cypriot House of Representatives meeting after independence. If the Government of the Republic should later apply for Membership of the Commonwealth, this would be a matter for decision by all existing Member Governments of the Commonwealth. At the request of the Cypriot leaders, the United Kingdom Bill providing for the independence of Cyprus would provide for Cyprus to continue in the meantime to be treated under United Kingdom law in the same way as the independent countries of the Commonwealth.

On 4th February, Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Cyprus to discuss the situation with the Governor, and he had talks with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk. Four days later it was announced that in the absence of agreement, the necessary legislation could not be passed through Parliament in time for the Republic to attain independence by 19th March. Arrangements were made for the diminishing number of overseas officers and members of the Police Force to be retained in Cyprus until the transfer of power. Mr. Amery went back to London on 10th February and, following explanatory discussions between the Governor and the Cypriot leaders, returned to Cyprus on 23rd February to continue negotiations. He was accompanied by a delegation of advisers from the Ministries concerned, which in effect, with Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot representatives and the local representatives of the Governments of Greece and Turkey when required, took over the functions of the London Joint Committee and began the detailed drafting of the Treaty of Establishment.

One by one the outstanding questions were reviewed and agreement was reached on all but the major points. The extent of the British Sovereign Base Areas caused a temporary breakdown in the talks on 18th March, after which Dr. Kutchuk proposed that the areas should be of the order of 100 square miles. Although neither the United Kingdom nor the Greek-Cypriot side accepted this

proposal, it was considered a basis for the resumption of the talks which began on 26th March.

Meanwhile the Joint Commission completed its work on 6th April, when the draft constitution was signed in Nicosia. The text was made available to Her Majesty's Government (which was not represented on the Commission) and the other parties were informed that the United Kingdom side had no comments to make on it. It consists of 199 Articles under 13 Heads. It includes guarantees for the protection of human rights, the interests of the smaller religious groups and the interests of members of the public service, in accordance with the requirements of the United Kingdom Declaration made at the London Conference in February, 1959.

A new difficulty arose when Archbishop Makarios asked for an assurance that if at any future time Her Majesty's Government should decide that she no longer required the base areas, sovereignty over them should automatically vest in the Republic. This assurance was not forthcoming, and on 6th May Archbishop Makarios declared that a deadlock had been reached, and that he would not attend any further talks until the United Kingdom side changed its views.

Negotiations on this matter went ahead in Athens and Ankara through the diplomatic channel and finally a "formula," providing for an exchange of notes, was agreed on the question of the future of the Sovereign Base Areas, which was acceptable to the Archbishop and to Her Majesty's Government. On 23rd June the discussions were resumed at Government House, and from then on work proceeded at full speed to complete the drafting of the Treaty of Establishment.

The situation within the Island meanwhile caused anxiety. There was a sharp rise in unemployment, and trade and commerce generally stagnated. An emergency works programme for the relief of unemployment was approved by the Joint Council and put in hand, but it was recognised that this could only alleviate the position temporarily. Because of the uncertainty of the future, major development works and the flow of capital to the Island had almost ceased.

On 1st July an announcement was made that agreement had been reached between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders and the United Kingdom delegation on all outstanding questions.

So the work called for by the signing of the London Agreement in February, 1959, reached its conclusion. The draft treaties, and other documents for signature, were published as a White Paper

(Cmnd. 1093) by Her Majesty's Government, and the second reading of the Cyprus Independence Bill took place in the House of Commons on 14th July. Thereafter the committee stage and the third reading followed, the Bill passed through all its stages in the House of Lords on one day, and then received the Royal Assent. It was decided that Cyprus should become an independent Republic at midnight on 15th/16th August.

The first elections to the House of Representatives were held throughout Cyprus on 31st July. They resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Patriotic Front candidates supporting Archbishop Makarios, following agreement that five of the 35 seats for Greek-Cypriots should be allocated to the A.K.E.L. (left-wing) party, and for the National Party candidates supporting Dr. Kutchuk who were returned to the 15 seats for Turkish Cypriots. Elections to the two Communal Chambers, Greek and Turkish, were held on 7th August. The majority of the candidates, nominated by the Patriotic Front in alliance with A.K.E.L. and by the National Party, were returned unopposed. In the one constituency in which polling took place the independent candidate was heavily defeated.

The independence of the Republic of Cyprus was proclaimed at midnight on 15th/16th August. The treaties and other documents were signed at ceremonies in the Parliament building in Nicosia. In the morning Archbishop Makarios was invested as President of the Republic and Dr. Kutchuk was invested as Vice-President.

The same day Sir Hugh Foot sailed from Famagusta on board H.M.S. *Chichester*. Mr. W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E., who had arrived in Cyprus a few days earlier, took up his post as the United Kingdom Representative in Cyprus.

Economic development during 1959 was on a reduced scale; the demands of the emergency in previous years had inevitably resulted in a drop in reserves of public funds. Nevertheless Government departments were able to record progress in their various fields of activity, and in this the provision of Colonial Development and Welfare funds played a valuable part.

The distribution system for the supply of water to the suburban area of Nicosia from the Greater Nicosia supply scheme was completed, and work began on the construction of the first stage of the Morphou Bay £900,000 scheme. When completed, in 1961, this will provide an additional two million gallons per day to Nicosia. Domestic works were carried out in villages, and 84 per cent. of the Island's 627 villages now have piped water. One hundred and ninety-one boreholes were drilled and, as a result of these and of the gravity irrigation works completed, it is estimated that the additional area of land brought under irrigation was 17,000 donums.

A 65-foot high dam near Pyrgos, on which work had previously to be suspended because of sabotage, was completed, and construction was started of a dam 85 feet high on the Marathasa, above Lefka. Plans were prepared during the year for nine additional large dams estimated to cost nearly £1 million.

The Public Works Department continued work on a number of big projects, including the re-alignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road. A wide variety of new building works put in hand included a nurses' training centre, for which the Nuffield Foundation gave a grant of £30,000, a new Government Stores compound and major extensions to the Cyprus Museum.

The Island's health services had no serious epidemics to contend with. No primary case of malaria has now been reported for ten years since the anti-malaria campaign was concluded. The crude death rate in Cyprus is one of the lowest in the world.

In the field of education the Greek and Turkish Education Boards took over responsibility for the running of schools on a communal basis, and the Education Department as such ceased to exist. Similarly, in accordance with the provisions of the Zurich document the Departments of Co-operative Development and Social Development were divided during the year, with separate Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot offices being responsible for the affairs of their communities.

The 1958-59 crop season started rather late. There was little winter spate water from the hills and the rains stopped early, to the detriment of wheat and late maturing crops. January was a satisfactory month but the rainfall during February, March and April proved scanty. Severe frosts were recorded during February, which caused considerable damage to citrus trees. In the event barley crops were quite good but wheat was disappointing; the position was fair as far as livestock was concerned.

Only slight falls of snow were recorded in the Southern (Troodos) Range during the winter, and practically no spate waters were available for the seasonal flood irrigation of the Eastern Messaoria. On the other hand floods were recorded in some hill areas where terrace walls were washed away and damage caused to plots lying in the vicinity of river beds.

The export season ended well with agricultural exports being kept at a high level. Owing to frost damage the production of citrus was less than that of the previous year and amounted to some 60,000 tons. About 75 per cent. of the crop was exported in the form of fresh fruit, 12 per cent. went to local manufacturers of soft drinks and the canning industry, and the remainder was sold on the domestic market. Forty-five thousand tons of fruit was

exported to the United Kingdom, the Federal German Republic, Norway, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and New Zealand.

The production of olives was somewhat higher than in 1958 but yields in a few areas were low. Carobs yielded very well although there was a good deal of variation from area to area. A large percentage of the crop was, as usual, marketed through the co-operative movement. The almond crop was, in general, fairly good but prices paid to growers were low. Deciduous fruit such as cherries, plums, apricots, apples and pears yielded well and were marketed locally at remunerative prices. The production of figs was also good; part of the crop was dried for local use or export.

The production of grapes is estimated to have been a record exceeding any previous year: 30,500,000 okes went to local wine manufacturers, and 4,228 tons of table grapes were exported.

The production of the summer potato crop was very satisfactory but after a good start, demand both for local consumption and for export, weakened and producers obtained only moderate prices. The winter crop was planted over an average area and yields proved good; demand has remained good and prices have been kept at a comparatively high level.

A feature of the year was a considerable expansion in carrot cultivation. Exports amounting to 6,230 tons constituted a record, being about 20 per cent. greater than those of the previous season, and all went to the United Kingdom. Green vegetables were planted on increased areas and, with a firm local demand, remunerative prices were realised by producers. Both crops of haricot beans, the autumn crop in particular, yielded well and prices paid to growers were satisfactory. Exports of melons (2,781 tons) were 25 per cent. higher and prices were fairly good.

On purely economic grounds some decline in business activity might have been expected in 1959 compared with 1958. That the indicators on the whole suggest the opposite was due to the political developments. In particular import trade, which had declined in 1958 owing to the Greek-Cypriot boycott on certain imports, returned after March, 1959, to something approaching the record level established in 1957. This was due partly to the need for wholesalers to re-stock and partly to a general desire, intensified by rumours about the possible imposition of restrictions by the future Government, to convert cash assets into the form of buildings and goods. The building trade was particularly buoyant and the import of motor vehicles reached a record level.

No estimate has yet been completed of the national income in 1959 but it seems likely to have been rather higher than that of 1958 (£66 million). Wages and prices of consumer goods remained

fairly stable throughout the year. The Retail Price Index at December, 1959, stood at 108 compared with 105 in 1958 and 104 in 1957. Currency in circulation at the end of the year was somewhat less—£9.2 million against £9.6 million—but bank deposits were practically unchanged at £36.5 million against £36.4 million. Credit restrictions were removed early in 1959 and bank advances continued their upward trend. Nor was there any indication that the withdrawal of British troops and the imminent departure of British families had depressed rents and land values.

External trade in 1959 totalled £60 million compared with £54 million in 1958. Imports accounted for £41 million and total exports £19 million. There was thus a “passive” balance of £22 million. Current invisible exports were improved in 1959 by the re-opening of tourism; in particular the summer season in the hill resorts attracted a fair number of visitors. The chief invisible export was still the local spending of British servicemen and their families which, together with tourist receipts, remittances from overseas to dependant relatives in Cyprus and grants to the public revenue, covered the visible trade deficit. Cyprus has no issuing bank and the overseas value of the Cyprus pound, which is linked to sterling, is not affected by local balance of payments considerations.

The chief components in the increase of imports were manufactured consumer goods, building materials and, especially, motor vehicles for which the demand in the last months of the year was intense. Imports of machinery and equipment showed little change.

Export markets for agricultural produce, though less brisk than in 1958, were well maintained, and there were record returns on potatoes, carrots and fresh grapes. The United Kingdom was again by far the best customer for agricultural produce, taking in 1959 about 62 per cent. by value of the total. Mineral exports totalled £9.5 million against £9 million in 1958. Although this was well below the figure of value in 1956 at the peak of the copper boom, the volume of minerals other than iron pyrites was up to the highest recorded.

Cyprus manufacturing industries, which had received a fillip from the boycott in 1958, in general experienced difficulty in maintaining sales against outside competition and there were many requests for increased tariff protection.

Although a certain number of visitors were arriving in Cyprus on business of various kinds throughout the emergency, tourism in the normally accepted sense was defunct during the seasons 1955 to 1958. After the signature of the London Agreement, however, there was a strong move to re-open tourist activity. Although naturally the hotels and amenities were in need of re-equipment, a moderately

successful summer season was enjoyed by the hill resorts. Most of these summer tourists came from Israel and tourist enterprises also secured custom from the Services and their dependents, whose movements had hitherto been restricted.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE civilian population of Cyprus at the end of November, 1959 was estimated to have been 561,000, representing an increase of 110,000 persons, or nearly 25 per cent., since the last census held in 1946. At the time females outnumbered males by a little more than 5,000.

In Cyprus there are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the central plain. In 1956 the population of the main towns, according to estimates based on the registration of residents, was: Nicosia and suburbs 81,700; Limassol 36,500; Famagusta 26,800; Larnaca 17,900; Paphos 7,300; and Kyrenia 3,700.

The percentage increase of the population per annum has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under British administration was taken. During the period 1946-56 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.66 per cent. The birth rate is moderately high (26.10 per thousand) and the death rate is low (6.30 per thousand). There has been a striking decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

During the first eleven months of the year 62,454 persons arrived in, and 61,036 persons left the Island. Analytically arrival and departure figures were as follows:

Arrival

Immigrants	.	.	.	.	.	1,115
Temporary immigrants	.	.	.	.	.	14,133
Temporary visitors	.	.	.	.	.	18,316
In transit	.	.	.	.	.	1,325
Permanent residents returning	.	.	.	.	.	27,565

Departure

Permanent residents departing	.	.	.	.	.	25,598
Emigrants	.	.	.	.	.	5,499
Temporary visitors departing	.	.	.	.	.	16,184
In transit	.	.	.	.	.	1,339
Temporary immigrants departing	.	.	.	.	.	12,416

Of the immigrants 1,072 came from the United Kingdom. A proportion of these were former emigrants returning home after several years abroad. Temporary immigrants consisted of the wives and families of service personnel.

Of the 5,499 emigrants 5,101 went to the United Kingdom, 109 to Australia, 85 to the United States of America, 36 to Greece and nine to Turkey. The majority of emigrants were aged between 15 and 45 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dressmakers, barbers, labourers and their dependants. Of the total 68.2 per cent. were Greek Cypriots and 18.1 per cent. Turkish Cypriots.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE mid-year population of the Island was about 558,000 and of this number it is estimated that the potential working population, i.e. those between the ages of 15 and 64, was 329,000. About 135,000 were engaged in agriculture, being 42 per cent. of the total gainfully employed population. About 37,000 were believed to be engaged in manufacturing and industry (Appendix C). Employment in mining averaged 4,279 and reached a seasonal peak of 4,778 in August.

A rise in the number of unemployed which started at the end of 1958 continued until March. Following the Zurich and London Agreements employment opportunities with the Services and Government and in agriculture started showing an improvement. The following table shows, by age and sex, the number of persons on the live registers of the employment exchanges at specified dates:

Date	Male			Female			Total
	Under 18	18 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and over	Total	
10.12.1958	72	3,418	3,490	12	519	531	4,021
12. 3.1959	90	4,797	4,887	67	575	642	5,529
11. 6.1959	133	3,338	3,471	17	478	495	3,966
17. 9.1959	55	2,813	2,868	16	769	785	3,653
17.12.1959	42	2,955	2,997	4	578	582	3,579

The world-wide fall in prices of copper, iron-pyrites and chrome continued and as a result the employment situation in some mines deteriorated. Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter because building activities decline and the mining of asbestos at Amiandos ceases. The situation improves in the autumn when building and mining activities revive and agriculture offers seasonal employment for the picking of grapes, carobs, olive and citrus fruit.

There is no permanent immigration problem facing the Island's economy. A limited number of Pakistanis are employed by the Services in military camps. A small number of skilled technicians, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, was admitted on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them in due course. Most of the United Kingdom civilians who were brought to Cyprus to replace Greek-Cypriot employees discharged during the emergency from R.A.F. and N.A.A.F.I. installations returned home when their contracts expired.

Cypriots emigrate mainly to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America. Emigration figures during the past four years have been:

		<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Rest of Common- wealth</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Greece</i>
1956	. .	3,448	864	103	68
1957	. .	3,961	349	108	7
1958	. .	3,913	400	119	42
1959	. .	5,101	159	85	36

WAGES AND HOURS

Appendix D provides data about the average weekly earnings in typical occupations in the principal industries and services, and predominant wage rates.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living as measured by the Retail Price Index rose to 107.9 in December, 1959 compared with 105.4 in December, 1958. Appendix F shows the mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The headquarters of the Department in Nicosia is divided into five sections: Administration, Factories and Inspection, Employment Exchange, Social Insurance and Industrial Relations, Research

and Information. There are District Labour Offices at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos with sub-offices at Morphou, Kyrenia and Lefka.

The Department is entrusted with the administration of the Island's labour laws. Its work includes the administration of employment exchanges, the management of port labour pools, the inspection of steam boilers, factories, workshops, hotels and other work places, the inspection of conditions of employment of young persons, women and domestic servants, the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, the administration of the social insurance scheme, the settlement of workmen's compensation claims and the collection of information and statistics.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade union movement showed considerable expansion during 1959. One hundred and fifty-eight trade unions and branches were registered, as against 129 in 1958; 10 applications for registration were under consideration at the end of the year. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in each of 248 villages as well as in the six main towns. The total number of employees' trade unions and branches, including their federations, has now reached 642 with an approximate membership of 65,600.

There are several types of unions, i.e. craft, industrial, occupational and general labour. The unions are divided into six Trade Union Groups:

- (i) The left-wing organisation of "Old" Trade Unions called the "Pancyprian Federation of Labour" which is the most important group; this group is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.
- (ii) The right-wing organisation of "Free" Labour Syndicates called the "Cyprus Workers' Confederation," which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour.
- (iii) The Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any apparent political orientations.
- (iv) The Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community.
- (v) The Civil Service Trade Unions, the large majority of which have been exempted from registration and whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown.
- (vi) Other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The number of associations of employers and branches is now 13, with an approximate membership of 240. Appendices H and J show the distribution of employees' trade unions and their membership by industry or service and by group.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The number of insured persons in 1959 reached 153,010. The following table shows the number of claims received and the amounts paid:

<i>Benefit or Pension</i>	<i>Number of Claims</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		£
Sickness Benefit	11,784	29,030
Unemployment Benefit . .	33,527	143,633
Maternity Grant	8,143	34,488
Widow's Pension	20	5,159
Total	53,474	212,310

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The standards of safety in industrial undertakings were generally improved and advice was extensively given to factory owners on the precautions which should be taken to avoid accidents. In a number of factories greater use was made of mechanisation and automatic control of various processes. The improvement in working conditions was relatively small. This was particularly noticeable in the small factories, in the majority of which no worthwhile improvement can be effected by reason of the age and state of dilapidation of the premises.

The number of accidents notified during the year from all factories subject to the Notification of Accidents and Occupational Diseases Law was 390, including 12 fatalities.

With the exception of some cases of pneumoconiosis traced in mines, following a mass radiological survey carried out by the Medical Department, no other industrial disease was reported. Views were exchanged between the Mines Department, the trade unions and the mining concerns as to the amount of compensation to be paid to miners who are found to have contracted the disease in the course of their employment. The sum of £5,460 was paid by Government as compensation for accidents during 1959, and the amount paid as compensation by private employers was £8,438.

There was insufficient appreciation by some employers of the legal requirements relating to first aid, adequate means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous dusts most commonly created in factories where material is finally divided. But in general an improved degree of co-operation between occupiers of factories and the inspectorate was recorded. In new factories adequate provision is made for ventilation, and the standard of lighting, natural and artificial, is good. By previous consultation with the inspectorate by architects and occupiers, new factories provide shower baths and washing facilities, clothing accommodation, sanitary conveniences and canteens.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

At the Technical Institutes, Nicosia, Limassol and Lefka, both practical and theoretical technical training is provided. About 900 students attend day and evening classes in engineering trades, including electrical and mechanical, building and carpentry. Facilities for agricultural training, including free board and lodging, are available at the Rural Schools of Morphou and Pergamos.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Cyprus Government's revenue and expenditure for the first eleven months of 1959, with comparative figures for the two previous full years, are given at Appendix K. Figures in respect of the principal municipal authorities are at Appendix L.

DEVELOPMENT

Development in Cyprus has in the past been financed in three ways: from the Development Fund, in accordance with a five-year development programme started in 1956; from loans from the Public Loans Fund to public bodies for all kinds of works, the capital of the fund being almost entirely obtained from annual appropriation from revenue; and from loans on the London Market, or raised locally, which have hitherto been raised only for the central electrification and internal telecommunication schemes. In 1959, however, the sources from which funds were normally raised were not accessible. It was therefore necessary to apply to Her Majesty's Government for a loan of £1 million to cover expenditure to which the Cyprus Government was already committed in respect of current development projects. During the course of the year a further sum of

almost £1 million was made available by Her Majesty's Government for development purposes.

The fund established under the 1946-55 ten-year development programme was wound up at the end of 1955. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000, and the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund, 1956-61, but the bulk of this amount was used for the completion of old schemes which were carried over from the old programme. The full programme of development for the 1956-61 period, as announced at the end of 1955, was estimated to cost £38 million.

The balance of the 1956-61 fund as at 31st December, 1959, was estimated at £790,000; expenditure during 1959, the fourth year of the programme, amounted to approximately £1,655,000. The main items were:

	£
Agriculture . . .	80,050
Civil Aviation . . .	120,620
Education . . .	401,980
Forests . . .	36,970
Harbours . . .	45,100
Water Development . .	243,170
Roads . . .	194,190
Antiquities . . .	30,860
Rural Development . .	217,500
Scholarship Schemes .	65,000

An internal development loan was raised in the sum of £1 million for the Electricity and Telecommunications Authorities. During 1959 the Public Loans Fund issued loans to various public bodies for development works of all kinds amounting to £294,703.

Appendix M lists Colonial Development and Welfare schemes initiated or in progress during 1959, with their numbers and titles, and the division of expenditure between Colonial Development and Welfare funds and local funds. The figures for expenditure are estimates based on the actual expenditure over eleven months of the year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 30th November, 1959, is given in Appendix N. On that date the Funded Public Debt of Cyprus amounted to £13,364,513.111 mils with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,881,636.063 mils. Unfunded Public Debt amounted to £452,095.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Customs Tariff

The revenue from import duties in 1959 amounted to £7,322,751 from imports valued at £41,155,958 (these figures are provisional). A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at varying rates, both *ad valorem* and specific. The highest rates are payable on luxury goods and on saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use). Raw materials and constructional building materials are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty.

Jewellery and imitation jewellery attract import duty at 50 per cent. or 58 per cent. *ad valorem*, preferential or general rates, respectively, caviar at 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. and furs at 25 per cent. or 34 per cent. Shot-guns pay a specific rate of duty of £12 or £15 each, preferential or general tariff, respectively. Liquors pay £4.500 mils or £5.500 mils per gallon and cigarettes £6.250 mils or £6.500 mils per oke. Motor spirits generally having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit pay £11.450 mils per 100 gallons, motor cars 30 per cent. or 45 per cent., motor lorries 15 per cent. or 30 per cent. and motor cycles 20 per cent. or 40 per cent.

Such basic foodstuffs as meat (fresh or frozen), butter, cereals (unmilled), fish (fresh or frozen) are free of duty from all sources. In addition a wide range of goods is admitted free of duty or at reduced rates of duty when imported by certain privileged persons institutions or organisations or for special purposes.

The tariff is based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) (Indexed Edition). There are no export duties.

Excise Duty

Excise duty is payable on:

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the customs duty—at the rate of £3.444 mils per oke (£1,731,658 in 1959).
- (ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus, equal to the rate of customs duty payable for the time being on matches of Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.
- (iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus, on which excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the customs duty payable on playing cards of Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.
- (iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus, for which the rate is £0.900 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein (£302,835 in 1959).

- (v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus, the rate being £0.150 mls per gallon (£137,417 in 1959).

<i>Licence Fees</i>	<i>Annually</i> £
Licence for the manufacture of—matches . . .	100
—playing cards . . .	1
—beer . . .	25
—intoxicating liquor . . .	25
Licences to fish for sponge:	
(a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons) . . .	150
(b) For each boat fitted with “ Fernez ” diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons) . . .	75
(c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons) . . .	35
Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse . . .	100
Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse . . .	50
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal) . . .	5
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary) . . .	1
Maturation Warehouse Licence . . .	1

The total collected by way of licence fees during 1959 was £39,872.

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services, such as boat licences and fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees are collected in stamps in respect of services such as the registration of clubs, firearms, and patents, the issue of passports, etc.

INCOME TAX

Income tax is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived from all sources (other than emoluments from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment, and on emoluments from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to emoluments, a simplified P.A.Y.E. system is in operation whereby the tax on emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax; tax ranges from 50 mils for each £ in excess of £300 to 750 mils for every £ in excess of £6,000. If, by reason of the grant of allowances and reliefs or any other reason, an individual's chargeable income falls below £400 no tax is leviable. Relief is given in respect of children, earned income, certain classes of wife's income, and life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions. In the case of bachelors and spinsters, the tax payable is increased by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. rising to 50 per cent. where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500.

Companies and similar bodies pay tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the £, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the United States of America, and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the Commonwealth where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Appendix O gives examples of tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force in 1959.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent. and 30 per cent. on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war or to the state of emergency in Cyprus.

The following table gives examples of the duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1959:

<i>Net Value of Estate</i>	<i>Duty payable</i>
£	£
2,000	
2,500	40
5,000	140
10,000	715
25,000	3,845
50,000	9,995
100,000	23,595

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE Cyprus pound, which is divided into one thousand mils, is equivalent to the pound sterling. Currency in circulation on 31st December was as follows:

- (i) Currency Notes (£5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils)
=£8,818,966.750 mils.
- (ii) Coins (100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 5 mils and 3 mils)
=£413,259.511 mils.

BANKING

Banking business was carried out in Cyprus during 1959 by banks incorporated overseas and banks incorporated in Cyprus. The overseas banks are the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank D.C.O. (with its subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium-term finance on a commercial basis for development projects of all kinds), the Chartered Bank, the National Bank of Greece, and the Turkiye Is Bankasi. The local commercial banks are the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank of Limassol and the Turkish Bank of Nicosia. Specialised banking business is also transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Ottoman Bank; the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Bank of Cyprus; and by the Co-operative Central Bank.

The Bankers Council consisting of representatives of the principal banks operating in Cyprus met under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. Its function is to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information between the Government and the bankers and to formulate a mutually-agreed credit policy.

Chapter 5: Commerce

COMMERCIAL activity in 1959 showed an upward trend compared with 1958, though not attaining the record level of 1957. With the lifting of the boycott on British goods, there was a rush by merchants to re-stock with imported goods and by the public to purchase motor vehicles and domestic durable goods. By the end of the year, stocks were again at a high level.

Whereas in the first three months of the year imports at £8.7 millions had been distinctly lower than in 1958, the corresponding figure for the last nine months was £32.4 millions against £27.5 millions, raising the total for the year to £41.1 millions or an increase of 15 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 35 per cent., the Federal German Republic 10 per cent., Italy 6 per cent., France 5 per cent., United States of America 3 per cent. and the Netherlands 3 per cent. Supplies from O.E.E.C. countries (including the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, except Canada) amounted to 86 per cent. of all imports. Imports from the communist bloc were 3 per cent. and from neighbouring non-O.E.E.C. countries 4 per cent.

The total value of exports, including re-exports, amounted to £19 million against £17.6 million in 1958. Of this 50 per cent. was in respect of mineral exports and 39 per cent. agricultural produce. The value of mineral exports increased from £9.1 million in 1958 to £9.6 million but the volume was slightly lower. The Federal German Republic was the principal customer for Cyprus minerals, but the copper concentrates which constitute the most important item in exports to Germany are shipped to the order of a United Kingdom concern. The total value of agricultural exports was again about £7.5 million. Disposal of wines and citrus of the 1959-60 season was less easy than in 1958 but potatoes, carrots and fresh grapes met with good demand. Some small exports were made under reciprocal transactions with the communist block. Detailed figures are given in Appendices R and S.

While export tree crops and garden crops grown under irrigation gave good yields on the whole, the year was a poor one for cereals and other dry crops. This reduced the Government's commitment for purchase of wheat and barley at subsidised prices, but reduced the funds at the disposal of the farmers. On the other hand there was some revival of the tourist industry with the cessation of emergency conditions, and entertainment enterprises and concerns catering for British troops were more freely patronised.

A number of goods from the dollar area were placed on Open Licence in December, 1958. Otherwise no change in the import licensing arrangements was effected, since it was felt that such changes should be left to be considered by the Government of the new Republic. For similar reasons no major legislation was undertaken, and the only substantial new item sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Industry was some amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Export) Regulations. Following those a consolidated version of the legislation relating to agricultural produce was prepared and printed.

No important change was made during the year as regards exchange control.

The Cyprus Commissioner in London continued to act as trade representative in the United Kingdom; his address is: Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR

The Department has its offices in Nicosia and administers the legislation relating to bankruptcy, business names, companies, partnerships, patents, trade marks and trade unions.

Bankruptcy and Liquidations

There were three bankruptcy petitions which resulted in receiving orders. There were no compulsory winding-up orders and no companies went into voluntary liquidation.

Companies, Partnerships and Business Names

During the year 70 companies, 260 partnerships and 74 business names were registered. Fourteen overseas companies also established a place of business in Cyprus of which 11 were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and overseas companies indicates the rapid growth of business during the last two decades:

	1938	1948	1959
Number of local companies	114	295	641
Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies	£1,131,465	£5,237,486	£19,103,221
Number of overseas companies	67	71	125

Of the 125 oversea companies 87 were engaged in insurance, 12 in trading, seven in banking, and three in contracting.

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

Cyprus has no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom can be registered locally. During the year 14 patents were registered. Nor is there any legislation relating to the registration of designs, but the registered proprietor of a design in the United Kingdom enjoys the like privileges and rights in Cyprus.

The post-war export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 396 trade mark applications were received, the largest recorded so far; most of them came from the United Kingdom, followed by Cyprus, Federal German Republic, United States of America, Switzerland and Holland. There are now 3,455 trade marks on the register.

Trade Unions

For details of Trade Unions see Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation (pp. 19-20).

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

LAND utilisation problems are considered by an inter-departmental committee, known as the Land Utilisation Co-ordination Committee, which in 1959 included the Deputy Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Water Development, the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Director of Lands and Surveys and the Secretary for Natural Resources. The Senior Agricultural Officer (Lands) has overall responsibility for the various land use projects including soil surveys. The Land Development Officer supervises the Land Use Service of the Department of Agriculture. The Service works in collaboration with the Department's extension staff which is responsible for the supervision of minor soil conservation and other works subsidised by Government. It has available heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, is responsible for the carrying out of major land utilisation and soil conservation works, while the Department of Water Development carries out major irrigation works.

No new Soil Conservation Divisions were formed under the Soil Conservation Law, and the number at the end of the year remained 11. The cost of these schemes is estimated at nearly £100,000, of which half is met by Government as a direct subsidy. The area to be developed under the 11 schemes is about 9,500 donums. Work on them continued in 1959 on a reduced scale. Good progress was again recorded with the many subsidised minor works, supervised by the Department of Agriculture. Work on several land reclamation projects affecting crown lands, especially "kafkalla" (lands with a hard calcareous crust), continued. Progress was made with a scheme for the reclamation of over 2,100 acres of land which form the bed of an old reservoir. This project consists of draining the area by a system of major, secondary and tertiary drains followed by the application of gypsum and leaching with spate water and rain.

The principal water laws of Cyprus are:

- (i) Government Waterworks Law.
- (ii) Wells Law.
- (iii) Water Supply (Municipal and other Areas) Law.
- (iv) Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.
- (v) Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law.
- (vi) Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law.
- (vii) Water (Development and Distribution) Law.

The Government Waterworks Law vests most underground water and all waste surface water in Government. The Wells Law provides that no well or borehole may be sunk without a permit and that private well-drillers must be licensed. Where special measures are necessary for the protection of water sources the sinking of new wells may be forbidden. Water Boards, for supplying domestic water to towns, may be set up under the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, and Village Water Commissions, for supplying domestic water to villages, may be formed under the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law. The Irrigation Divisions Law and the Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law are similar in that both provide the means for land and water owners to combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining irrigation works. The individual members of a Division have no private rights to the use of the water, which is controlled by an elected committee. Members of an Association retain their right to private ownership and an elected committee has a duty to regulate the water so that each member receives his correct share. Government usually provides greater financial assistance to a Division than to an Association.

The Water (Development and Distribution) Law provides for the compulsory acquisition of privately-owned water where it appears to the Governor that its better use and equitable distribution can be more effectively secured thereby.

Land ownership

Immovable property includes land, buildings, trees, water rights in *alieno solo* and in undivided share in any of these. Buildings, trees and water may be owned separately from the land with which they are connected, but since 1946 the separation of the ownership of land from the ownership of the immovable property on it is no longer possible. The ownership of and succession to land are regulated by the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law and the Wills and Succession Law which came into force in 1946. Under these laws the complicated systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. The tenure sections of the Immovable Property Law are aimed at reducing the incidence of dual ownership (i.e. the ownership of land and the things on it by different persons), the incidence of co-ownership and of fragmentation. Land may be disposed of by will, but wills are rare and consequently succession is normally regulated by law. The main principle of the law is equality of inheritance by individuals in one class of heirs to the exclusion of subsequent classes after provision has been made for the spouse, if living. A difference of religion is now no bar to inheritance.

Aliens may not acquire land without the approval of the Governor. The extent of the lands they own is not contentious. They include some model plantations. The State Forests, most of the grazing land, some experimental farm land, river beds and water running to waste are owned by the Cyprus Government. The remainder of all types of land is owned by the indigenous inhabitants.

There is only one estate subsisting in immovable property. It is akin to the English freehold estate except that the ownership of minerals is vested in the Crown outside certain specified parts of the built-up area of towns and villages.

Of the agricultural land 5 per cent. is held on short leases for terms of one or two years; another 5 per cent. on leases for a longer term and 6 per cent. is share-cropped. The remainder of the agricultural land is worked by the owners.

Settlement and laws affecting settlement

Land settlement is the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Surveys which operates under the provisions of the Immovable

Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law, settlement being the definition of the property by means of a cadastral plan and the registration of the name of the owner in a book kept in the District Lands Office. Settlement may be sporadic or systematic. Sporadic settlement may be voluntary on application to the District Lands Office and is compulsory for dealings. Systematic settlement, known as general registration, has been completed over two-fifths of Cyprus and is proceeding.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the Island's agricultural produce is grown by small-holders, and there are few sizeable estates on which crops are grown under the plantation system. The largest is that of the Cyprus Palestine Plantations Company Ltd., near Limassol, where citrus and table grapes are produced on a large scale under modern husbandry methods. Although an extensive range of produce is grown, most farmers have to rely on relatively few crops for their livelihood. Many of the hill areas depend solely, or almost so, upon the culture of vines. Excluding tree crops (olives, carobs, citrus, deciduous fruits and vines) there are three main classes of annual crops: those grown mainly or entirely on winter rainfall; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains, augmented by flooding with spate water; and those produced by means of perennial irrigation from springs, shallow wells and boreholes. Six per cent. of the arable land is perennially irrigable from springs, wells and boreholes, and in a normal season it is possible to augment the rainfall on a further 11 per cent. of the arable land by flood irrigation from the rivers and the streams carrying waters from the hills. Spring-time irrigation, which has been much improved of late years by minor works, may be a very potent factor in increasing yields and often has a considerable influence on the overall yield of annual crops.

The Cyprus Grain Commission, a Government sponsored organisation which is responsible for the purchase of local grain surplus to grower's requirements and for the import and export of all grains, made purchases from the local crop of 20,398 tons of wheat and 8,785 tons of barley.

The administrative headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are in Nicosia, together with the specialised sections which are responsible for investigational activities, plant protection, seed production, horticulture, veterinary services, animal husbandry, soil conservation, extension and information services, economics and statistics.

For agricultural extension purposes the Island is divided into six districts, corresponding to the administrative districts, with Kyrenia treated as a sub-district. These are supervised by either an officer of Agricultural Officer Class II, or Agricultural Superintendent, Grade I, rank. The districts are sub-divided into beats, each under the care of an Agricultural Superintendent, Grade II or Agricultural Assistant. Each beat is designed to cover an average of 25 villages. The Veterinary Service is represented at district level usually by an officer of Veterinary Officer cadre.

The Department has two major mixed farms, four large stations devoted to a number of projects, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a sericulture station, two experimental citrus groves, as well as a considerable number of minor nurseries meeting local needs for seeds and seedlings. The animal husbandry section maintains stud stables in the main stock-breeding districts, as well as studs at other stations, where improved sires are made available at a reasonable fee. Government-owned animals are also loaned to approved breeders. In addition to livestock sections at the major farms there are poultry units at a number of stations, most with hatcheries for the production of day-old chicks.

Matters to which the Department attaches most importance are:

- (i) The establishment of adequate research and specialist technical services.
- (ii) The development of an efficient extension service, with its corollaries of farms, stations, nurseries and stud stables, providing direct advice and service to farmers and stock-breeders.
- (iii) The creation of a land utilisation service equipped with modern earth-moving machinery, to carry out anti-erosion works for farmers and to provide advice on soil conservation and improved land use practices in general.
- (iv) The replacement of the cereal-fallow system in the main agricultural areas by a system in which fodder crops are substituted for the fallow, and improvement of grazing and fodder resources by research and its subsequent application.
- (v) The improvement of livestock and farm crops by the introduction, selection, trial and distribution of types or varieties suited to the different agro-climatic zones.
- (vi) The encouragement of further planting of trees and other permanent crops, more especially carobs, citrus, table grapes, deciduous fruits and olives and the introduction of improved cultural and processing practices for these crops.

The principal rain-fed crops are temperate climate cereals and winter legumes. Crops grown from retained moisture include cotton,

melons, haricots, cowpeas, and sesame. Typical crops grown under perennial irrigation include citrus, deciduous fruits, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, summer legumes, lucerne, etc. There are 20 ginning mills with a total potential output of around 700 tons of cotton lint per annum. Of the two spinning factories only the larger, in Nicosia, is in operation.

Although there are a number of modern processing plants, operated by private enterprise and co-operative societies, a large proportion of the total olive crop is still pressed for oil in small village presses. The residue from these presses is chemically treated for the production of pyrene oil which is used for manufacturing purposes. One factory has a plant capable of refining, for human consumption, both crude olive and sulphur olive oil and is marketing a locally-produced refined olive oil of very low acidity. There is also a large refining plant in the Nicosia area which processes seed oil, much of which is obtained from imported oil seeds.

Local factories, some of which are operated by co-operative societies, kibble nearly the entire carob crop. Carob kernels are processed for the production of gum by a privately-owned factory in the Limassol area which has a limited output. There are several well equipped modern wine and spirit factories operated by private enterprise and one by a co-operative enterprise. As a result of a Government subsidy on vinting grapes sold to factories, they are estimated to have dealt, in 1959, with more than one-third of the total crop which was estimated as being an all-time record crop. One of these concerns also runs a brewery, but the raw materials for it are imported. Several factories are producing concentrated citrus juice both for export and for use in soft drinks for local consumption.

The large modern canning factory established in the Limassol area by the Smedley (Cyprus) Canning Company has again expanded its operations. The range of its products includes canned vegetables, deciduous and citrus fruits (tomato puree and juice, stringless beans, spinach, broad beans, strawberries, grapefruit segments, citrus juice, apricots, cherries, peaches) which are produced for export and local consumption.

There are two compound fodder factories operated by private enterprise, one in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. The production of compound fodders, which again has been on an increased scale, is controlled by specific legislation, the Animal Feeding Stuffs (Control) Law, 1953. Compound fodders are gaining in popularity.

It has now been shown that the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, the incidence of which looked like becoming a serious limiting factor in the citrus export trade, can be effectively controlled by the use

of modern insecticides. Once again the campaign against this pest proved successful. Research work was carried out with the aid of a F.A.O. expert in the fumigation of citrus fruit.

An Agricultural Provident Fund scheme was first introduced in 1956. The scheme, which is run by Commissioners on a district basis, enables farmers to insure certain of their crops against some of the more frequent natural calamities. The insurable crops are vines, deciduous fruit trees, and wheat and barley against hail, and wheat against the various forms of rust. The scheme operates on the basis of shares saleable to farmers who wish to insure their crops. The price of each share is 500 mils, and a farmer who buys one such share is entitled to compensation up to £50 in respect of damage that may be caused to his crop by hail or rust. For every share bought by a farmer Government contributes an equivalent amount to the Provident Fund of the district in which the farmer owns the insured property. No farmer may buy more than 10 shares, and no compensation is paid for the first £5 of any damage caused at any one time. If a District Provident Fund has not got sufficient money to compensate all the claimants up to 50 per cent. of the assessed damage, Government has undertaken to make an advance to the fund, recoverable when the financial position of the fund has improved. The scheme is still very much in the experimental stage.

Livestock Services

The Island is dependent for much of its meat and milk products on the flocks of sheep and goats which feed on rough grazing on land unsuitable for cultivation and on crop residues. Because of the low winter rainfall and the hot dry summers only seasonal natural pasturage is available. Efforts are being made to increase livestock productivity to meet the needs of the steadily increasing population and its increased spending power. Indigenous cattle, kept primarily for draught purposes, have decreased in numbers since the war owing to the rapid increase in farm mechanisation. This has had an adverse effect on meat supplies. There is no indigenous breed of dairy cattle. The dairy cattle, found mostly under stall-fed conditions in the vicinity of the main towns, are mainly of the Shorthorn breed. Small-scale importations of Friesian cattle, from Holland and the United Kingdom, have taken place in post-war years. Pigs and poultry are kept on a relatively small scale in villages; the Department is operating two intensive pig fattening ventures which it is hoped will in due course be taken over by farmers' co-operatives.

A steadily increasing number of persons are showing interest in developing specialist laying flocks and in keeping poultry for broiler production. A few are showing interest in establishing intensive pig fattening units but difficulties of fodder supply and the incidence of a disease new in Cyprus, swine fever, have proved deterrent.

Villagers, especially those in hill areas who have balloted against the keeping of free-range goats, keep improved types of goats under controlled conditions. The Department has a livestock unit at its hill station at Saittas which specialises in the keeping of tethered goats. A goat ranch has been established at Oritis for the breeding of sires of the Damascus breed which are much in demand. Imported East Friesian sheep are kept at the Saittas Station and are being used for cross breeding with Fat-tail and other local breeds.

Hides, skins, and halloumi (a local type of cheese) remained important livestock exports. Increased quantities of preserved milk, cheese and meats are having to be imported. The embargo on the importation of livestock for slaughter purposes was continued because of the danger of introducing disease. Retail prices of meats have been high but there has been no special scarcity. Imports of frozen meats were largely of good quality joints, and had some effect on the supply situation and on the price of locally produced meats.

Agricultural and veterinary statistics are given in Appendices T, U, V and W.

FORESTRY

The total area of forest is about 669 square miles, which represents 18.74 per cent. of the Island. Main state forests, dedicated in perpetuity to forestry and managed by the Forest Department, account for 522 square miles (80 per cent.) of this. Minor state forests (including communal forests), some of which are in fact devoted to purposes other than forestry, amount to 85 square miles (12 per cent.). The remaining 52 square miles of forest are privately owned.

All forest areas are accessible and open to exploitation. Most of the main state forests are situated in the mountains, where their main role, in addition to timber production, is the protection of catchments against erosion and the conservation of water supplies.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with a variety of the Aleppo pine (*pinus halepensis* var. *brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant, are: *pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *cedrus libani* var. *brevifolia* (Cyprus cedar), *cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered

valleys of the mountains the oriental plane and alder occur, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen and bushes, several of economic importance. In the minor forests the upper story of trees has mostly disappeared, leaving the understory species to form a maquis type of scrub.

The ending of emergency conditions brought a welcome relief from the strain of the last few years, and considerable progress was made in repairing and replacing damaged buildings and equipment. Tractors could once more be used freely in the forests, and restrictions on the use of explosives were eased. There was, consequently, a considerable expansion in afforestation and road construction work. The granting of £38,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, in the latter part of the year, permitted the execution of new works which would otherwise have been impossible.

The damage caused by forest fires showed a very marked reduction. There were 78 outbreaks, covering an area of 0.53 square miles, which carried growing stock to the value of £4,260. The cost of fire fighting was £4,750. Corresponding figures for 1958 were 128 outbreaks, 9.6 square miles, £111,000 and £33,000 respectively.

With the end of the emergency there followed an increase in all categories of forest offences. The increase—from 1,216 in 1958 to 2,025—is attributed largely to the additional opportunity created by the removal of restrictions on movement.

Forest Management

By the middle of the year the greater part of the trees killed in the fires of previous years had been sold, and it was possible to resume large-scale fellings of fresh trees which had been suspended since 1956.

Twenty-one miles of new road were constructed, mostly in the last six months of the year. Two miles of new telephone route were constructed and twelve miles of pole route were reconstructed. Three more villages were connected to the forest telephone system.

Silviculture

During the year 2,021 donums, mostly of burnt-over land in the mountains, were reafforested by planting and sowing. (This figure does not include a considerable area prepared in the latter part of the year for planting and sowing in the early part of 1960.) In the lowlands 76 donums of new plantation were created, mainly with eucalyptus species.

Thinnings and cleanings were continued on a considerable scale. A large proportion of the thinnings found a ready market as box-shook logs, pit props and vine stakes.

Nurseries

The Central Forest Nursery at Morphou produced 125,000 seedlings. The nursery at Athalassa, operating mainly for research purposes, produced 89,570 seedlings. The mountain nurseries at Platania and Stavros produced 16,790 and 10,680 plants respectively.

Forest Utilisation

A volume of 1,002,600 cubic feet of timber was sold for £71,815. Of this volume 303,200 cubic feet came from burnt trees and 699,394 cubic feet came from fresh trees. Revenue from sales of timber, poles, fuel and other forest produce amounted to £75,012.

There was a fairly good demand for local timber, and market conditions are improving as more timber produced from fresh trees becomes available. There is, however, a need for local producers to pay greater attention to means of improving methods of production, seasoning, grading and marketing.

Forest Education

The Forestry College is situated at Prodromos, in the Troodos mountains, and has winter accommodation at the Forest Education Centre at Dhiorios. It provides a two-year course of sub-professional training. In all 89 members of the Cyprus Forest Service have now completed their training, as well as 49 overseas students who now occupy senior posts in the forest services of the Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya, British Honduras, The West Indies and Somaliland.

The Joint Council of Ministers decided that the College should continue in being as at present, with English as the teaching language, until the end of the summer term in 1961, when the matter would be reviewed.

The College completed its eighth academic year in July, with 32 students all of whom obtained their certificates. The ninth academic year began in October, with a complement of 38 students, 31 of these being Cypriots and seven from overseas.

During August a party of students carried out an extensive fifteen-day tour of forests in Turkey. The tour proved very instructive and enjoyable, thanks to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Turkish authorities.

The facilities of the College and Education Centre were also used in connection with courses held for the benefit of departmental field staff and trainees. The Education Centre was loaned to the Turkish Education Department, during the period May to July, for use in running weekly courses for classes from Turkish elementary schools.

It was also used for a week-end course for Boy Scouts from the Junior School.

Two Libyan foresters were attached to the Forest Department from July to December, and carried out a special programme of training.

Research

The experiments designed to establish the most satisfactory and economic method of large-scale afforestation were maintained during the year. Replications of these experiments prescribed for 1958, but not carried out because of the emergency, were completed. An assessment and analysis of these experiments is due in 1960.

The eucalyptus species trials were extended and maintained, and an assessment of survival and height growth was made. Measures were put in hand with a view to improving the quality of seed collected. Three hundred and sixty-three *pinus brutia* trees with desirable morphological characteristics were selected in Paphos forest for testing. The success of experimental grafting of *pinus brutia* has indicated that the establishment of seed orchards of this species might be a practical proposition.

During the year the Research Officer attended the meeting of the Research Committee of the Near East Forestry Commission, which was held in Syria to discuss the regional co-ordination of forest research.

Forest Administration

The main state forests are grouped into three territorial divisions—Paphos, Troodos and Northern Range/Plains. There are also four specialist divisions dealing with forest management and surveys, research, engineering and education.

With the ending of the emergency there was an increase in revenue. Total revenue for 1959 was £96,000 compared with £74,995 in 1958. The upward trend is expected to continue in future years.

FISHERIES

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is also the Inspector of Fisheries, and through his staff of Customs and Excise Officers he supervises fisheries and sees that the provisions of the fisheries legislation are carried out.

Fish is caught in Cyprus waters between the shore and about two miles out to sea. With the exception of the closed season for trawlers from June to August, fish is taken all the year round in good weather. Cyprus fisheries are not rich, however, on account of the lack of nutrient salts, and the supply of fish, usually of small size, is not equal to the demand. All catches are sold locally, at retail prices varying from £0.250 mils to £1 or more per oke, according to

quality and size, such fish being consumed fresh. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. There is no deep-sea fishing, and there are no processing plants.

With the exception of a few motor trawlers, fish are caught from small boats, the crews varying from two to three men. Trawlers are manned by a crew of five to eight. Trawlers are owned by companies, but the small boats belong to private individuals with limited means.

Four hundred and forty-eight rowing and/or sailing boats, most of which are propelled by engines, using nets or lines, and 10 trawlers, employing altogether 1,106 persons, caught 418,660 okes of fish estimated at a value of £137,460 during 1959. Two licences were authorised for issue to new trawlers.

Sponges obtained locally are of good quality and are mostly taken by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands (Greece). Only one sponge licence to fish with the "fernez" apparatus was issued in 1959, to a Cypriot from Kyrenia.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There are a number of light industrial establishments in Cyprus, manufacturing for the local market. Several of these industries process local materials but, as industrial development increases and activity extends to goods hitherto imported, an increasing number are using imported raw and semi-manufactured materials.

A number of the industries are concerned with food processing; other products include artificial teeth, buttons, cement, clothing, furniture, leather goods, metal goods, paper goods, perfumery and soap. Most of the industries are operated under factory conditions, though very few of them employ more than 50 workmen. There exist also a number of cottage industries, of which the most important is the lace and embroidery production at Lefkara in Larnaca District.

Though nearly all the factories are owned by firms registered in Cyprus and operated by Cypriots, the majority shareholding in a few of the more important concerns is held by non-Cypriot investors, chiefly Greek.

After the withdrawal early in 1959 of the politically-inspired campaign urging Greek Cypriots to purchase locally-made goods, some of the industries which had benefited from this underwent a more difficult time in the face of increased competition from imports. Nevertheless, as the statistics of imported machinery show, investment in manufacturing industry was maintained. In particular

members of the Turkish-Cypriot community showed a tendency to establish plants.

Manufacturing industry is officially encouraged by income tax concessions in capital items, and also benefits from the import duties imposed primarily for revenue purposes. In certain cases a moderate protective duty is in force and one or two industries benefit from the few remaining import restrictions. During the year an amendment to the Customs Tariff Laws included some minor duty concessions on materials used in various industries.

MINING

As in the past, so to-day mining is a major industry in Cyprus and is of great economic importance. Slag heaps scattered on various sites and ancient workings show that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millenium B.C. to Roman times. The Roman Galinus of Pergamum in Asia Minor, physician to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, and Septimus Severus has described these activities. It appears from various sources that there were four large mining fields in ancient Cyprus. The industry began gradually to decline, for various reasons, until it stopped at the end of the fourth century A.D. Work was resumed following the arrival of the British in 1878, and quickly developed into the modern, mining industry of the present time.

Mining and quarrying are governed by the Mines and Quarries (Regulations) Laws and Regulations. The ownership and control of all minerals and quarry materials, except in certain built-up areas, are vested in the Crown. Prospecting is not restricted, provided the provisions of the prospecting permits are carried out. When economic deposits are proved, mining leases or quarry licences may be granted. The Mines and Quarries Regulations prescribed minimum working obligations for leases and licences, whilst the schedules to the regulations stipulate the scale of surface rents and royalties payable. Minerals are subject to the payment of royalty when exported, the amount varying according to the type of mineral or quarry material. In the main royalties call for a nominal payment only.

The principal minerals in Cyprus are cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, chrome ore, umber and gypsum, largely produced by eight mining companies. The tonnage of mineral products exported in 1959 was 1,179,571, compared with 1,227,756 exported in 1958; this decrease was due to the strong competition in the pyrites market as a result of which two mines stopped production for a few months. Even so, since copper fetched a higher price during 1959, the value

of all minerals exported was £9,459,411, an increase of some £350,000 over 1958.

An increase in prospecting activity followed the end of the emergency and permits have been issued for prospecting for copper, sulphur, chrome and asbestos.

The most important mineral mined is cupreous pyrites. Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation is the main producer. Limni mines of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co. Ltd. follow in output. From Kalavastos mines and the Mitsero-Agrokipia leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. the ore mined contains very low copper values but it is sold for its sulphur content. Troulli mine has only a pilot plant and produced 409 tons of copper concentrates and about 3,300 tons of cupreous pyrites.

The ore from Mavrovouni mine is transported by rail to the Xeros treatment plant, where some of the ore is exported after crushing and screening only and the remainder is treated by acid leaching and flotation. Cupreous concentrates carrying about 25 per cent. Cu cement copper of approximately 80 per cent. metallic Cu, and iron pyrites containing approximately 50 per cent. S, are prepared for export.

The ores from Kalavastos mines, and the Kambia-Sha area of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd., are transported by truck to Vassiliko where crushing and treatment plants are situated. Loading is done by means of an aerial ropeway which extends 1,640 feet out to sea.

Ore from the Mitsero-Agrokipia Mining lease of the Hellenic Mining Co. is transported to the new treatment plant near Mitsero and the concentrates are transported by trucks to Vassiliko for shipment. It was anticipated that early in 1960 shipments would be effected from the new loading station at Karavostasi, near Xeros, construction of which was almost completed during the year.

The Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd. produces all the asbestos (chrysotile) mined. The rock, serpentine bearing asbestos, is quarried in the Troodos area. The company is working on a gradual mechanisation programme; rippers have substituted blasting, and bulldozers as well as mechanical shovels have replaced manual labour. The rock is transported from the face to the various primary crushing plants, after sorting; then the crushed asbestos is treated in secondary mills and the graded fibre is taken to Limassol for export. A certain amount of fibre is used by an asbestos cement sheeting factory, which operates near Limassol. Various items such as sheets and roof-riding materials are manufactured.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined in the Troodos area by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd.; the ore is now transported to the treatment

plant at Kakopetria by road, the aerial ropeway being used as a stand-by. All ore is treated in a heavy-media separation unit.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus. The major producers are the United Gypsum Company which operates quarries near Kalavassos. In addition to the production of raw gypsum, the company operates a factory for calcining gypsum and for the production of gypsum blocks and plaster boards.

Umber is worked from various quarries situated mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in its raw state and part is calcined, pulverised and graded into various shades. Umber producers suffer strong competition from manufacturers of synthetic products, which has seriously affected markets.

Appendix X lists the quantities and values of minerals exported during the year. About 80 per cent. of cupreous concentrates was shipped to the Federal German Republic and the remainder to the United States of America. The major buyers of iron pyrites are the United Kingdom, France, the Federal German Republic, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. More than 50 per cent. of the cupreous pyrites produced was shipped to the Netherlands, 20 per cent. to Italy, and 20 per cent. to West Germany. Asbestos was shipped mainly to Sweden, Denmark, Eire, the United Kingdom and Siam. All cement copper was exported to the Federal German Republic, which also took 75 per cent. of the chromite; the rest was shipped to Canada. The bulk of the gypsum produced was exported to the Lebanon, with smaller consignments going to Formosa and the Philippines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On its inception the main task of the Geological Survey Department was the detailed examination of the igneous areas of Cyprus in which the bulk of the mineral deposits occur. Detailed mapping was started on these areas in order to assist in the development and extension of their mineral possibilities. It was later realised that although this task was most important, it did not fulfil the requirements of certain Departments engaged in development programmes. For example the Departments of Agriculture and Water Development are concerned more particularly with the sedimentary rocks about which there is at present only slight knowledge. The scope of the work of the department was therefore widened so that a detailed geological map of the whole island can ultimately be published. No systematic geological work had previously been undertaken, and no geological map on a scale greater than four miles to an inch was available prior to 1959.

Mapping is normally being carried out on a scale of 1:5,000 (12.6 inches to a mile) but recently in a few areas aerial photographs on a scale of 1:25,000 have been used. The information inscribed from the field sheets and photographs is being reduced to produce maps on the scale of two inches to a mile for publication. Seven strips of country, namely the Xeros-Troodos area, the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle, the Akaki-Lythrodhonda area, the Athalassa-Sha region, the Pano Lefkara-Larnaca area, the Astromeritis-Kormakiti area and the Apsiou-Akrotiri area—a total of 1,364 square miles—have now been mapped. In addition 105 square miles have been completed in other areas. Owing to the shortage of staff and the task of preparation of publications, field work has had to be restricted but nearly 300 square miles were mapped during the year.

The memoir and geological maps dealing with the Xeros-Troodos area (Memoir No. 1) has been published, and memoirs Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are with the printers. Two more memoirs and maps are in the course of preparation. Two smaller papers were also written for publication by officers of the Department.

Geochemical prospecting was continued, and over 10,000 samples, more particularly from areas being mapped, were analysed for total copper or zinc during the year.

The palaeontologist continued work in the examination of foraminifera from the sedimentary rocks, and this has enabled the Lapithos Group to be divided into three formations.

An experimental airborne geophysical survey was carried out by Hunting Geophysics Ltd. over small areas to determine if this method was likely to prove of value in locating sulphidic mineral deposits in Cyprus. The cost of this trial was paid for from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Preliminary results suggest that this method will be of great assistance, particularly in areas where the topography is not so rugged as to affect flying height.

Continued use is being made of the services of the Department both by members of the public and of Government Departments. Advice is being constantly sought by prospectors and numerous prospects were examined by senior members of the staff.

CO - OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Greek Section

The number of Greek co-operative societies reached 740 with a membership of around 140,000. Thirty-nine new societies of all types were registered, and one society was wound up during the year.

There are 391 thrift and credit societies and savings banks, whose basic task is the provision of short-term credit and the inculcation of the habit of thrift. These societies are the heart of village economic life (the so-called "village banks") and they are within easy reach of every farmer in Cyprus. As appears from recent registrations, there is little room for further numerical expansion in this sphere except perhaps for a few small villages now grouped with larger villages and a few more town savings banks.

Store societies now number 287 and the demand for further registrations of such societies continues. Village co-operative stores have had remarkable success in reducing the rural cost of living and their turnover in 1959 is estimated to have been about £3 million. The three Co-operative Wholesale Supply Unions for the stores of Limassol and Paphos, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Nicosia and Kyrenia are expanding their activities and rendering valuable services to their member societies and the general consuming public.

There are five carob marketing unions, three supply unions, the Carob Marketing Federation, two potato marketing unions, the Vine Products Marketing Union, the Co-operative Dairy Society, the Co-operative Central Bank and 48 small societies for fruit and other products. On the separation of the Department into two sections the Co-operative Central Bank moved to its own newly-erected buildings. A separate Turkish Co-operative Central Bank was formed for the Turkish societies, which took over all the loans due at the time by the Turkish societies to the Co-operative Central Bank. In 1959 the Bank issued short-, medium- and long-term loans, and advances against produce amounting to £3,746,301. The total deposits from societies amounted to £1,325,252 on 31st December, compared with £2,174,851 at the end of 1958.

The school savings banks movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year (June) there were 700 school savings banks with 60,000 school children depositors, depositing £9,000 weekly. The total of savings at that time was about £700,000.

Co-operative societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local cereals (wheat and barley), zivania and raisins.

Turkish Section

There has been a tendency in the Turkish community for the establishment of independent co-operative societies of various types. The number of thrift and credit societies rose from 126 at the beginning of 1959 to 155 at the end of the year. There is still scope for expansion in this sphere and new applications continue to be

received. These societies afford valuable services to the rural population in so far as the procurement of fertilisers, insecticides, seed and short-term finance is concerned, and they also serve as banking institutions for villages and towns.

The turnover of consumer societies was estimated to be £320,000. When the Turkish Co-operative Central Bank assumes the functions of a supply union it will be supplying these societies with all kinds of consumer goods as provided in its bye-laws. This Bank was registered on 9th September. All amounts owing by the Turkish societies at that date to the Co-operative Central Bank were taken over by the Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, and the sum of £500,000 was fully paid to the former by the latter. The amount of deposits at the bank at the end of the year was £204,800.

The Nicosia Dairy Society processed 400,000 okes of sheep and goat milk delivered by its members. As a result 100 tons of cheese, butter, etc. were sold at reasonable prices. A potato marketing society was registered with 247 original individual members from 13 villages. During its first year of operation it exported to the United Kingdom over 620 tons of ware potatoes, and the realisation was good compared with local prices prevailing at that time. The Lefka co-operative citrus marketing society was registered with 85 producer members, and exported over 4,700,000 oranges. The prices realised from their sale were low owing to competition from various other countries and an excess of supply over demand for the season in United Kingdom markets.

At the end of the school year (June) there were 160 school savings banks with 13,000 school children depositors depositing £2,000 weekly. The total savings at that time was about £160,000.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THE school year 1958-59 saw the disappearance of the Education Department in Cyprus in the form in which it had existed under British administration. At the beginning of the school year, Government had decided on a policy of communal autonomy in the sphere of education. The establishment of three independent offices was envisaged, an Office of Greek-Cypriot Education; an Office of Turkish-Cypriot Education; and an Office of Joint Educational Services, which would deal with the centralised educational functions of Government, with inter-communal education, and with the education of the smaller communities.

Accordingly, at the end of September, 1958 a separate Office of Turkish-Cypriot Education was established under its own Chief Education Officer, with the Turkish-Cypriot Board of Education exercising an extended advisory function. All administration of Turkish-Cypriot education was transferred to this office. At the same time the Greek-Cypriot Board of Education rejected the proposal for the establishment of a separate Office of Greek-Cypriot Education, on the grounds that such a reorganisation should form part of the general settlement of the Cyprus question. The members of the Board subsequently resigned and Greek education continued under the control of the Education Department.

When the London Agreement on Cyprus was signed further efforts were made to proceed with the reorganisation of the Department. In April, in agreement with Archbishop Makarios, a new Greek Board of Education was appointed for the purpose of assuming responsibility for Greek-Cypriot education and a separate Office of Greek-Cypriot Education was established in May. In the same month a new Turkish Board of Education was appointed, in agreement with Dr. Kutchuk, to assume complete responsibility for Turkish-Cypriot education.

These arrangements for the education of the two larger communities were given legal sanction by the Greek-Cypriot Education (Transitional Arrangements) Law, 1959, and the Turkish-Cypriot Education (Transitional Arrangements) Law, 1959. As a result the former Department of Education was responsible only for the other educational functions of Government. A Department of Joint Educational Services was set up, and was reorganised to include staff of all communities.

Conditions in general in the Island during the first term of the school year were extremely bad. This grim state of affairs was fortunately not reflected in education, and on the whole the work of the school year was most satisfactory. There were fewer interruptions in work than for some time past, discipline improved. The only serious interference with education was a campaign, enforced by intimidation, to stop the teaching of English in Greek-Cypriot elementary schools. Following the take-over of Greek-Cypriot education by the new Board of Education, English was officially abolished as a subject in these schools.

The year 1958-59 was the first school year in which the increased number of text-books and library books were in use. This was reflected by improved work in the class-room. The policy of increasing the provision for visual aids was also continued, and a large number of schools, both in the towns and in the rural areas,

acquired facilities such as projectors, slides, duplicating machines, tape recorders, and modern physical education equipment.

The training of teachers was also completely reorganised administratively during the year. At the end of the school year 1957-58, the Turkish-Cypriot students of the Training College had withdrawn from the College on the outbreak of inter-communal strife, so that the College reopened for the school year 1958-59 with Greek-Cypriot students only. Provision was made for the establishment of a temporary Turkish-Cypriot Teachers' Training College in rented premises. Work in the Greek-Cypriot College was affected by political strikes in the first term, but it was possible to make up some ground by the end of the academic year. The Turkish-Cypriot Training College worked well throughout the year, though in rather difficult physical conditions.

The new Turkish-Cypriot Education Office introduced a number of reforms during the year. A committee was set up to prepare a new curriculum for Turkish elementary schools, and as a result the curriculum in force in Turkey was adapted to the conditions existing in Cyprus. The most significant departure from the curriculum in Turkey was that English was retained as a subject of instruction. There were no major changes of policy in Turkish-Cypriot education, and the year was devoted principally to a methodical survey of all aspects of education with a view to future reorganisation. Between December, 1958 and April, 1959 a number of specialists from the Ministry of Education in Ankara visited Cyprus to study the existing systems of education and to submit reports to the Turkish-Cypriot authorities.

The schools catering for all communities in Cyprus continued during the year under review, and on the whole had a successful academic year. The main feature of the year was a campaign to prevent the attendance of Greek-Cypriot pupils at Government inter-communal schools, followed by a considerable drop in the numbers of Greek-Cypriot pupils attending them. Nevertheless the Government English School and the English School for Girls worked very well during the year. The building programme at the English School for Girls was completed, and three specialist science laboratories, a hall gymnasium, a new administrative block, a properly equipped domestic science and art room, and a library were provided. The building programme at the English School had once again to be deferred for reasons of economy. At the Junior School a new general science laboratory and a school library were established and were ready for use in the spring term.

The building programme for technical education continued and the buildings of the Secondary Technical School, Limassol, and the

Technical School, Lefka, were completed, the only work remaining being the installation of certain machinery at Limassol and the supply of electrical power at Lefka. For a variety of reasons, the building programme of the Technical Institute was not completed. The class-room block and the workshops of the building department were however completed and instruction began, but a number of important items were still outstanding at the end of the year.

The technical schools worked well during the year but other developments were disappointing, partly because of the withdrawal of numbers of Greek-Cypriot pupils and partly because of uncertainty about the future of the schools. In the spring of 1959 the decision was taken by the Joint Council that these schools should not remain as inter-communal schools but should be divided between the communities, and the Technical Institute and the Secondary Technical School, Limassol, were accordingly handed over to the Greek Board of Education, and the Technical School, Lefka, and the Preparatory Technical School, Nicosia, to the Turkish Board of Education.

The general picture in education by the end of the school year was a better one than had been seen for some time. The schools themselves had had a good working year, and substantial progress had been made in making good the ravages of the emergency. The reorganisation of education in preparation for the establishment of the Republic had been smoothly carried out without any interruption in the functioning of the schools.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Greek Section

An intensive training programme was planned and carried out throughout the year. In the first instance it was directed towards giving basic training to new recruits and junior staff, but at the same time it provided other staff with opportunities to re-appraise their techniques as they developed during the emergency and to readjust themselves to the requirements of a changing situation. The programme included short two- to three- week courses in principles and methods of welfare in general, courses on special subjects, conferences, frequent inspections and regular case-discussions. In addition two officers were granted study leave to enable them to take courses in social studies in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Unemployment figures were higher than in previous years and demands on public assistance funds heavy, with £85,000 spent in grants or regular monthly allowances.

Probation services were completely reorganised so as to secure the provision of trained officers available to the principal courts. The number of people placed on probation was 20 per cent. higher than in 1958.

After-care of reform school boys on licence continued and the first steps were taken towards establishing prison after-care on a scientific basis.

Adoption is becoming increasingly popular, and the demand for babies for adoption exceeded the number of children. During the year 229 children placed for adoption were supervised, and adoption arrangements were completed in 102 cases. Boarding-out of needy children with foster parents is also making steady headway, and appeals to the public brought a much readier response than ever before. Supervision of children in their own homes is the method of treatment most widely used, while the most difficult cases are placed in children's homes or, in the case of older girls, in the Girls' Welfare Centre, Nicosia. All four Greek children's homes, with a capacity of 70, were full and the need for more homes remains. At the end of the year there were 184 children for whom the section had full parental responsibilities, and but for the lack of accommodation the number would have been much greater.

With the ending of the emergency, municipalities and voluntary bodies resumed their welfare activities. Children's camps had a wonderful revival and thanks to the generosity, energy and organising ability of school committees, private firms and individuals hundreds of children enjoyed a good summer holiday by the sea or in the mountains. Scouting had an unprecedented popularity, and a large number of youths joined the scout movement.

Turkish Section

Officers who joined the section towards the end of 1958 had short courses of training before starting field-work in the districts. One officer was awarded a scholarship to study social science at the University College of Swansea and another officer who had completed his studies successfully at the same College returned and resumed duties.

In all districts Turkish Welfare Committees have been appointed, and in some efforts were made to establish day nurseries and similar institutions on a voluntary basis.

The section investigated 153 juvenile cases and 63 adult cases for all courts, and 66 children and 20 adults were put on probation. A hostel for boys was established in Nicosia and some probationers and boys released from the reform school, who had no proper

accommodation, were housed there, and trained in building, carpentry and painting.

Close co-operation with the Mental Hospital continued, and during the year 37 cases were investigated and 79 persons who were discharged from the hospital on parole were supervised.

The district welfare officers were mostly engaged in child-care work. They investigated 1,805 cases of which 105 were brought before a court. The children's home in Nicosia accommodates 36 children and the home at Famagusta takes a further 14.

Boarding-out had a better response than in previous years, and many families decided to receive children in their care. However there is still an urgent need for boarding-out facilities.

At the beginning of the year there were 30 outstanding applications for adoption, and during the year 11 more were received; of these 16 were fully completed. A great number of matrimonial problems in which children were involved were dealt with, and the staff succeeded in reconciling 85 per cent. of cases they handled. Couples who were not reconciled were brought before the Turkish Family Court.

The demand for public assistance increased as a result of unemployment; during the year 1,828 cases were investigated and £31,530 was spent on assisting destitute people.

There was close co-operation with the Federation of Turkish Associations, the British Red Cross Society, the Child Welfare Association and other voluntary organisations.

PLANNING AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning

Planning legislation has not yet been introduced and therefore building development is not properly controlled. High land values and speculation continue to force sporadic building development over large areas, especially around the main towns. A limited check of this uneconomic development is being exercised under existing legislation, but this will continue to be a major problem until planning legislation (already published in Bill form) is enacted.

Another major problem in Cyprus is traffic congestion in the commercial centres of the towns which were never intended for modern traffic. This is another reason which has encouraged considerable scattered commercial development away from the established commercial areas in Nicosia and, to a lesser degree, in Limassol. Whereas in 1946 there was only one vehicle per 112 persons, in 1959 there was one vehicle per 14.5 persons, and most

of these vehicles are concentrated in towns. These figures do not include military transport.

What makes the traffic problem extremely difficult is the inability of local authorities to provide adequate car parks because of high land values and low revenue. The very few car parks are on Government land because this can be leased for the purpose at nominal rents only.

With the increase population and rapid development workshops have turned into small factories and small stores into warehouses. Most of these have been erected without regard to the town as a whole and its possible future development, and are now among residential and other incompatible uses and create problems of nuisance, inconvenience, and waste. As a result, people are at least becoming more aware of the need to regulate the location of incompatible land uses.

Under the present Streets and Buildings Regulations Law the control of construction and sanitation of buildings, the layout of streets and, to a very limited extent, control of urban land uses, is entrusted to local authorities, and the functions of the Planning and Housing Department are mainly advisory. Some industrial zoning is now in force in the main towns, and additional street-widening schemes have been agreed and are gradually being put into effect. A difficulty is the lack of qualified planners. The larger municipalities employ civil engineers only, and the smaller authorities have to rely on part-time advice from Government departments.

The municipalities in most towns have carried out and continue to carry out reconstruction of streets in addition to street-widening schemes, under the provisions of a section of the Streets and Buildings Regulations Law which enables local authorities to apportion the whole or part of the cost of such works, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, among the owners of properties fronting on these streets.

During the year the Limassol Municipality completed part of their rain-water underground drainage scheme. This, the first of its kind in Cyprus, came as a relief to the citizens of Limassol because for years past the central roads of their town became flooded and impassable during heavy rain.

Rural Housing

In the villages, houses are generally constructed on traditional lines using local materials such as sun-dried mud bricks or stones, with either flat mud roofs or pitched roofs, using tiles laid on a layer of mud to give better thermal insulation. In the richer villages

more and more detached suburban type houses are being built, using burnt bricks or cement blocks and reinforced concrete. Sanitation varies from pit latrines to septic tanks, depending on the availability of water and the location.

As a general rule there is no great housing shortage in villages because land there is relatively cheap and structures are simple. The necessary labour is often provided by the family of the owner. Standards, however, are low and there is often overcrowding. In general, housing conditions in villages are slowly improving, although it has been noticed that in some cases even where families can now afford proper houses money has in preference been spent on consumer goods.

Urban Housing

The general standard of building design and construction in urban areas is much higher. Five-storey, reinforced concrete frame structures, especially in Nicosia, are now not uncommon but most of the suburban cottages are still very similar to those in villages. A house-to-house water mains supply is being extended in the larger towns, and septic tanks are gradually taking the place of pit latrines. There are as yet no comprehensive sewage schemes. In the cheaper houses plumbing and services still tend to be rudimentary. For lack of sufficient funds, the tendency among the lower income group is to buy a building site, very often on the instalment basis, put up one or two rooms in the first place, and add later if and when financial resources permit.

In the main towns building has continued on a large scale, but the standard of houses erected is beyond the means of the lower income groups. Private enterprise has not yet shown any interest in low-cost housing, and there is therefore still an acute shortage of this type of accommodation in all towns. Limassol is particularly affected by the immigration of villagers and the presence of Service personnel; there is an overall shortage of accommodation and the rentals are still high.

There has been no further increase in the prices demanded for urban building sites. The high values reached in previous years have more or less been stabilised, and the demand for building sites has at the same time been on the decline. The Department is continuing its efforts to provide low-cost housing but is handicapped by lack of funds. Government and municipal housing damaged or left unfinished during the emergency is about to be repaired and completed.

A substantial housing scheme for prison warders was carried out by the Department. Thirty-six out of 80 units have been completed

at a cost well below prevailing market values, mainly due to careful design and new modes of construction.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cyprus is a healthy Island free from quarantinable diseases such as cholera, plague, louse-borne typhus and yellow fever. Smallpox has not occurred for many years, nor has a primary case of malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign ten years ago. A vigilant sea and airport health service is maintained to exercise the strictest control over the possible entry of disease and the vectors of disease from elsewhere.

Owing to the difficulties arising from the political situation, it has not been found possible to compile accurate vital statistics. It is worth noting, however, that statistics for preceding years show the crude death rate to be one of the lowest in the world, and the infant mortality rate lower than that of surrounding counties and the birth rate relatively high.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix Y to this report.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough. These diseases are mild in type and of seasonal incidence. The number of cases of measles and chickenpox showed an increase over last year's figures; only eight cases of scarlet fever were notified; whooping cough cases showed a marked decrease.

Diphtheria. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases notified compared with last year: 154 cases against 49. Diphtheria immunisation was carried on continually throughout the year.

Dysentery. Of the 154 cases notified 141 occurred among Army personnel. The predominating strains were Flexner.

Tuberculosis. Two hundred and thirty-six cases were notified as against 226 last year. There is no waiting list of patients for either sanatorium. B.C.G. vaccination for selected groups is available.

Enteric Fever. There was a slight increase in the number of cases notified; improvement in urban and rural water supplies and sanitation continues.

Poliomyelitis. There were only eight cases reported with two deaths; three of the cases occurred in British military personnel and five in Cypriot children. Inoculation stations have been set up in all Government medical institutions, and private practitioners co-operate fully in the immunisation campaign.

Other Diseases

Malaria. No primary case of malaria was notified during the year; only two chronic cases (relapsing) were traced in two adult males, who were suffering from enteritis and severe cold respectively. Both cases came from areas where malaria incidence was very high before the eradication campaign was completed.

Pneumoconiosis. The examination of miners was continued with satisfactory results. As mentioned in last year's report, an expert from the United Kingdom, Dr. Andrew Meiklejohn, visited the Island to advise on the problems of compensation, permanent legislation and control methods. Dr. Meiklejohn expressed satisfaction with the survey undertaken by the Medical Department and submitted a report advising on legislation to protect miners. He also advised that a panel of doctors should be convened under the chairmanship of Dr. M. G. Constantinides, Tuberculosis Specialist, and that the members of the panel, Drs. Meletiou and Orfi, should undergo a course of training in the United Kingdom. Arrangements were made for them to visit the United Kingdom early in 1960.

Curative Services

General hospitals are maintained by Government in all the principal towns, with Nicosia General Hospital as the specialist centre. The new out-patient department at that hospital was completed and came into use.

There is one sanatorium at Kyperounda in the Troodos mountains and another at Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia; a mental hospital at Nicosia; a home for the disabled at Larnaca; and an isolation hospital outside Nicosia. The Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Cyprus Asbestos Company have fully staffed and equipped hospitals for their employees.

The Nicosia Military Hospital was closed and the Army is now served by the new Military Hospital at Dhekelia. In addition army medical reception stations at Famagusta and Polymedia, the Royal Air Force Hospital at Akrotiri, and station sick quarters at Nicosia cater for the needs of the Services. There are 11 small rural hospitals maintained by local subscriptions and Government subsidy situated at various village centres throughout the Island, and 74 private nursing homes of a high standard of design and equipment in urban areas.

Government medical officers carry out both curative and preventive work from 13 rural centres at which dispensaries are located and from these they pay regular weekly, monthly and quarterly visits to sub-dispensaries within the area under their

control. These officers maintain close liaison with those of other departments—school teachers, agricultural assistants, district inspectors—and assist in co-ordinating the work of preventive and curative medicine. In addition to the Government medical officers 391 private practitioners are registered. A list of hospitals, with the number of beds in each, is given in Appendix Z.

Preventive Services

A full health inspector staff exists in both rural and urban areas, its members having been trained at the Health Inspectors' School in Nicosia which has received the recognition of the Royal Society of Health. In the large municipal areas the sanitary work is the responsibility of the local authorities, while the work in the small municipalities, rural areas and ports is undertaken by Government. In addition to the anti-typhoid, diphtheria and poliomyelitis immunisation campaigns, anti-fly measures have been widespread and improvement in village sanitation actively pursued.

Besides the training of health inspectors the Medical Department is responsible for the training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and radiographers. Numerous undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom are available to departmental officers annually, and the following table shows the number of students at present undergoing training abroad:

<i>Nature of Training</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>	<i>Year courses are expected to end</i>
Medicine (post graduate training) .	1	1960
Medicine (undergraduate training) .	6	1 in 1960 2 in 1961 2 in 1962 1 in 1964
General Nursing	3	1960
Physiotherapy	1	1960

Ante-Natal and Child Health Services

Ante-natal and child welfare centres organised by voluntary associations, municipalities and Government function in all the large towns and many of the larger villages. The new clinic, built by the Nicosia Child Welfare Association, was completed early in the year. The increasing demand for labour, coupled with the rising cost of living, has resulted in more and more mothers going out to work. This in turn has created a demand for more day nurseries

and several of these have been organised by local authorities, trade unions and Government in the municipal towns and larger villages.

Dental Services

A fully equipped dental centre in the charge of a Government dentist is attached to each Government general hospital and various sub-centres are visited. In addition, a mobile dental unit operates in each district chiefly for school dental work. There are nine Government dental officers engaged in this work and during the year 526 schools were visited, and 39,341 school children examined of whom 20,957 received treatment.

Laboratory Services and Blood Bank

The pathology laboratory, blood bank and solutions laboratory are located in Nicosia General Hospital. Smaller laboratories in the charge of trained technicians function in Limassol and Famagusta hospitals. The blood bank supplies blood not only to the hospitals in Nicosia but also to Kyperounda Sanatorium, Kyrenia, Larnaca and in great emergency to Limassol. The Government analyst laboratory is also in Nicosia.

Chapter 8: Legislation

FORTY-SEVEN Laws were enacted during the year, of which 27 were amending Laws.

Of the 20 new Laws, particular mention might be made of the Income Tax Law, which amends and consolidates the law relating to income tax; the Animals (Control of Experiments) Law, which controls the performance of experiments on living animals; the Nicosia Water Supply (Special Provisions) Law, which makes provision for the relief of water shortage and the better supply of water in the area of Nicosia; the Cyprus Laws (Revised Edition) Law, which makes provision for the preparation and publication of a revised edition of the Laws of Cyprus; and the Registration of Electors Law, the Registration of Electors (Additional Registrations) Law, the Elections (President and Vice-President of the Republic) Law, the Elections (President and Vice-President of the Republic) (Supplementary Provisions) Law and the Elections (House of Representatives and Communal Chambers) Law, all of which make provision for the election of the first President of the Republic, the first Vice-President, the first members of the House of Representatives and the first members of the Greek and Turkish Communal Chambers.

The 27 amending Laws included the Evcaf and Vakfs (Amendment) Law, which extends the term of office of the elected members of the High Council of Evcaf and of the Village Mosque Committees for a further period of two years; the Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Law, which enables the establishment of Greek and Turkish Departments of Co-operative Development and also makes provision for the transfer and division of share capital and reserve funds of existing co-operative societies, when divided on a communal basis; and the Courts of Justice (Amendment) Law, which extends the criminal jurisdiction of Magistrates from offences punishable with a fine not exceeding £50 to offences punishable with a fine not exceeding £100.

The state of emergency which was declared on the 26th November, 1955, was formally brought to an end by the Governor by a Proclamation dated the 4th December, 1959.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, in matrimonial causes, and to issue prerogative orders and exercise, in all matters where the proceedings of a quasi-judicial tribunal or of a ministerial authority are called in question, the powers of the High Court of Justice in England. A single judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the court; an appeal lies from his decision to the full court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional general or public importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500. These courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting either with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are four Presidents, 10 District Judges and eight Magistrates.

The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £100 by Order of the Governor. In proceedings for the ejectment of a tenant from premises under the Rent Control Laws, or for the recovery of possession of immovable property and in certain other specified matters connected therewith, when the title to such property is not in dispute, a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceedings, irrespective of the amount or the value of the property involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with a fine up to £500 or with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine up to £200 or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with a fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £500.

Every court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the laws of Cyprus, the common law and the doctrines of equity, save in so far as other provision has been made by any law of Cyprus, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament and Orders of Her Majesty in Council of general application, unless modified by a law of Cyprus. A few Ottoman laws not yet repealed are still applied by the courts.

In matrimonial causes the Supreme Court applies the law relating to matrimonial causes for the time being administered by the High Court of Justice in England. The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded. There are two domestic tribunals having jurisdiction in divorce: the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal, where the marriage has been celebrated according to the rites of that Church, and the Turkish Family Court, where at least one of the parties to the marriage is a Turk residing in Cyprus and professing the Moslem faith. There is no appeal from a decision of the Greek-Orthodox tribunal. The Turkish Family Courts have a somewhat wider jurisdiction in religious matters than the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal and can (unlike that tribunal) enforce

their judgments by the machinery of the civil courts; an appeal however lies to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Turkish Family Courts. There are two such courts: one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia, and one at Limassol for the districts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

Towards the end of 1955 a Special Court was set up by law as an emergency measure to deal with certain specified and other criminal offences arising from the state of emergency. Following the Zurich and London agreements the Special Court tried only cases involving members of Her Majesty's Forces or, for a limited time, of the Cyprus Police Force.

A Compensation Assessment Tribunal, established in 1956, is empowered to determine all matters concerning the assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, and any other matter of disputed compensation for injurious affection of any land. The Tribunal consists of a President and such number of other members as may be appointed by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is exercised by the President and any two of its members sitting together. The decisions of the Tribunal are final, but any person aggrieved by any decision on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may apply to the Tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns

Ordinary Courts

In 1959 the number of persons dealt with in the ordinary summary courts was 45,832 (of whom 692 were juveniles), compared with 38,402 (396 juveniles) in 1958; 32,364 (523 juveniles) were convicted, 13,381 (167 juveniles) were discharged and 87 (2 juveniles) were committed to Assizes. Another 17 persons were also committed to Assizes but their cases were later remitted for trial by the District Courts. Of those convicted 692 (including 27 juveniles) were imprisoned for various terms not exceeding three years; 28,838 (170 juveniles) were fined; one juvenile was whipped; while 2,733 (325 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of. The commonest types of offence were traffic offences, assaults, offences against municipal rights and bye-laws, trespass and damage by animals, larcenies and drunkenness and disturbance.

Convictions for traffic offences numbered 19,980 (of whom 199 were juveniles), representing 61.74 per cent. of the total number of convictions.

Cases of assault and of drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour, which had shown a steady decrease in recent years, went

up in 1959; 1,396 persons (15 juveniles) were convicted for assault compared with 1,144 (18 juveniles) in 1958, while convictions for drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour rose from 515 (eight juveniles) to 565 (two juveniles) in 1959.

Convictions for theft of animals in 1959 were almost double those of the previous years, rising from 37 to 72. There was also an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the number of convictions for larceny, which rose from 602 (82 juveniles) to 950 (114 juveniles). A similar increase occurred in convictions for trespass and damage by animals. Convictions for forest offences have continued to show a steady increase during recent years.

The number of persons tried by the Assizes in 1959 was 71 (two juveniles), compared with 55 (one juvenile) in 1958. Forty-eight were convicted, proceedings against eight were withdrawn, and 15 were acquitted. There were no death sentences. Six persons were tried for murder in 1959: three were acquitted while proceedings against the other three were withdrawn. Eight persons (two juveniles) were tried for manslaughter; three of them were sentenced to imprisonment for three years or more; the two juveniles were bound over or otherwise disposed of; and three were acquitted. Seven persons were tried for attempted murder; five were sentenced to imprisonment for less than three years, one to more than three years, and one was acquitted.

Special Court

In addition to the cases dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts, the Special Court dealt with all offences arising from the emergency up to the time of the London Agreement. Thereafter this court dealt only with offences involving members of Her Majesty's Forces or, for a limited time, of the Cyprus Police Force.

The number of persons dealt with summarily by the Special Court was 472 (of whom 29 were juveniles) compared with 7,005 persons (397 juveniles) dealt with in 1958, when the Special Court, under different conditions, functioned fully throughout the year. Four hundred and ten (28 juveniles) were convicted: 40 (three juveniles) were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms not exceeding three years, 343 (23 juveniles) were fined, and 27 (two juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

Thirty-four persons (20 juveniles) were convicted for offences against the constitution and existing social order. Eighteen persons (one juvenile) were convicted for unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquillity, while 13 persons (one juvenile) were convicted for offences under the Assemblies and Processions Law. There were 55 convictions (three juveniles) for

offences under the Registration of Residents Law. There were 218 convictions of members of Her Majesty's Forces or of the Cyprus Police Force, almost all for traffic offences.

Thirteen persons (three juveniles) were brought before the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court. Proceedings against six of them (one juvenile) were later withdrawn, while the remaining seven (two juveniles) were convicted: three were sentenced to imprisonment for less than three years, one to imprisonment for more than three years and three (two juveniles) were fined. The offences for which the seven persons were convicted were; carrying, possessing or manufacturing ammunition, bombs or grenades; doing an act likely to assist terrorism; arson or attempted arson; attempted robbery; and unlawful wounding.

Civil Proceedings

The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1959 was 15,217, which is the highest figure on record. This marked increase in civil litigation occurred mostly in the smaller cases, within the Magistrate's jurisdiction. 3,340 actions represented claims on bonds, 10,001 involved other money claims, 1,154 were actions affecting immovable property (526 of them being actions for the recovery of possession of houses or other premises), while the remaining 722 actions concerned various other claims.

POLICE

After the signature of the Zurich and London Agreements on Cyprus the Police Force was gradually reduced from emergency to normal strength. This meant that during the year some 2,500 temporary, auxiliary and special constables, enlisted for emergency duties, had to be returned to civilian life. Much care was given to the release of these men so that they could be re-absorbed into civilian employment without unnecessary disturbance of the general employment structure or to themselves, and each officer who had given full-time service received a generous resettlement grant. A large number, however, had not found alternative regular employment by the end of the year.

Operationally every effort was made to restore the proper, normal relationship between the police and the public. The Force was disarmed and shed as many of its para-military commitments as was compatible with the rapidly changing situation. There was a lessening in the volume of crime, especially crimes of violence, though this was upset for a while in the latter part of the year by a minor crime

wave. This was soon brought under control after an appeal for law and order had been made by the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The Agreements on Cyprus provide for a Police Force and a Gendarmerie in the Republic, the combined strength being 2,000. A sub-committee of the Joint Council was appointed to examine the problems of organisation which this entailed and to make recommendations for the implementation of this decision. By the end of the year recommendations had been made regarding the respective sizes of the two forces, their spheres of authority, common services and officer structures, and detailed requirements of accommodation, transport, equipment and other matters affected by the change-over were examined and proposals were submitted. The Commanders designate of the two forces, as well as their deputies, were appointed and posted to Force Headquarters on 1st September.

The effective strength of the Force on 31st December was 2,226, of whom 199, including 43 Auxiliaries, were members of the Fire Service. There were 226 overseas officers of whom 190 were members of the United Kingdom Unit still in Cyprus, and who were due to leave on the inauguration of the Republic.

Recruitment of Cypriots began again during the year and 120 Greek Cypriots entered the Police Training School for a full training course. With a view to bringing the communal proportions in the Force nearer to those laid down in the Agreements a further 60 Greek Cypriots were enlisted as temporary constables, to be employed mainly on duties not requiring a full police training, until they can be taken into the Training School. On 31st December there were 1,112 Greek Cypriots and 832 Turkish Cypriots in the Force.

PRISONS

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service is at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the charge of the Director of Prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 700 prisoners. It is reasonably modern with electric lights in each cell, adequate ventilation, and a flush lavatory system. It is situated in healthy surroundings on the outskirts of the town.

There is also an open prison camp at the Government Stock Farm, Athalassa, where young prisoners (under the age of 21) are accommodated and are engaged in various farming activities. The camp has large and airy dormitory houses which can accommodate up to 80 prisoners.

There were 490 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 254 at the end of the year as shown in the following three main categories:

	1.1.59	31.12.59
(i) Prisoners convicted for offences not connected with the emergency	209	254
(ii) Adult prisoners convicted for offences connected with the emergency	151	—
(iii) Prisoners under 21 convicted of offences connected with the emergency	130	—

The 27 persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law in the Central Prison at the end of 1958 were transferred to Detention Camps in January, and thereafter no such persons were received into prison.

In February, following the amnesty for those convicted for emergency offences, 315 prisoners including 31 who had in previous years been removed to the United Kingdom were released in Cyprus unconditionally, and 23 conditionally upon leaving for Greece.

The reduction in the prison population was maintained throughout the year, and there was a steady return to normal conditions. Discipline among the prisoners was, on the whole, very good. Improvements in the prison system continued.

The new prison workshops were brought into full use for production and industrial training, and various trades such as carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, building, painting and decorating continued to be taught. All prisoners were usefully employed in these trades, as well as on the prison farm and in the usual maintenance and domestic work. They were paid wage earnings of 17 mils a day under the same system as in previous years.

The Education Centre for the training of young prisoners, on similar lines to the borstal system, continued to develop well with some 50 youths under daily instruction.

The general health of the prisoners was good, and there were no epidemics or deaths. The extensive alterations to the Central Prison Hospital, started in 1958, were completed and medical facilities extended accordingly. Surgical and specialist treatment continued to be provided at Nicosia General Hospital.

The existing system of remission is as follows:

- (i) No remission is granted for sentences of one month's imprisonment or less;
- (ii) One-sixth remission may be granted for sentences of under two years;

- (iii) One-fourth remission may be granted for sentences of over two years.
- (iv) Progressive remission may be granted for special good conduct and industry, of four months every year for sentences over three years and up to six years, five months every year for sentences over six years and up to nine years, and six months every year for sentences over nine years.
- (v) Females with over two years sentence may earn one-third remission, but are only considered for progressive remission after four years in prison.

Remission may be forfeited as a punishment for offences against prison discipline. The work of the Prisons Discharge Board for the after-care and rehabilitation of discharged prisoners continued successfully.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

DURING 1959 the Electricity Authority of Cyprus continued work on the third and final extension of its central steam electric generating station at Dhekhelia to meet the continued heavy demand for electricity. The boiler plant was completed and brought into commission; the 14,000 kW turbine generating set was over 85 per cent. complete by the end of the year, and when completed by March, 1960, the capacity of the station will reach 70,750 kW.

The capacity during 1959 was 56,750 kW, and the highest demand supplied was 41,800 kW on 24th February. The output of electricity exceeded 194,500,000 units. Nearly 78,000 metric tons of oil were discharged into the station oil storage tanks.

The new 66,000-volt transmission line to supply Paphos District from the grid system was completed and brought into service on 30th November, on which date the Authority's diesel electric generating station at Paphos was taken out of regular service and all the Authority's consumers were served from the Dhekhelia Generating Station.

The 11,000 transmission lines were further extended to serve villages and irrigation and industrial consumers throughout the Island. Distribution systems in all the main towns were extended and reinforced.

There were 326 miles of 66,000 volt transmission lines, 506 miles of 11,000 volt lines and cables, and 719 miles of 415 volt lines and cables in service at the end of 1959, and the authority was supplying 93 municipal and village communities with electricity.

Over 8,300 new consumers were connected to the supply making the total over 72,900. The voltage of supply to consumers is 240 volts, A.C., 50 cycles, single phase, for lighting and domestic requirements; and 415 volts, three phase, 50 cycles, A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 volts, three phase, 50 cycles, A.C., to large consumers.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Because of the unsettled conditions at the beginning of the year the works programme of the Department of Water Development was inevitably restricted. Following the London Agreement money was later made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and in the second half of the year a fairly full programme of both domestic and irrigation waterworks was undertaken. Work began on the first stage of the £900,000 Morphou Bay scheme which, when completed, will provide an additional two million gallons per day to Nicosia. Other main works were the completion of an irrigation dam 65 feet high near Pyrgos; completion of a £80,000 scheme for the lining of irrigation channels at Kythrea; and the construction of an irrigation dam 85 feet high on the Marathasa river near Lefka, due for completion in 1960. In addition, 191 new boreholes were drilled by the Department, and 69 village domestic and irrigation works were undertaken to the value of £198,600. The total expenditure of the Department in 1959 amounted to £501,000.

Town Water Supplies

In Nicosia the distribution system for the Greater Nicosia scheme was completed to provide a house supply to some 4,800 consumers in the suburban area. This Government project also supplies water in bulk to the Water Board of Nicosia. It is designed for eventual integration with the Board's Works and with the Morphou Bay scheme. With the exception of the old part of the town within the walls, where there is still no proper piped distribution system, Nicosia and its immediate suburbs now have an adequate reticulation system which can provide water (measured by meter) to every house within the area of supply. The quantity of water available from the sources is at present sufficient to provide a reasonably adequate supply for eight to nine months of the year, but during the hot summer months, when the demand is greatest, these sources cannot meet the requirements of the town. In July, August and September, 1959, when water restrictions had to be imposed in Nicosia, the average daily quantity provided from all sources was three million gallons, equivalent to 32 gallons per head of an

estimated population of 93,000. Outside the old walled town the consumption averaged 37 gallons per head per day. To provide a supply sufficient to meet the summer peak demands, a quantity of 45-50 gallons per head per day is necessary.

Good progress was made in the construction of the Morphou Bay Scheme. The laying and testing of some 22,000 feet of feeder pipelines from the 14 borehole sources to the main pumping station was completed, and a 35,000-foot section (two-sevenths of the total length) of 16-inch diameter steel pumping main was laid by the end of the year. The Public Works Department, which has undertaken the construction of the main pumping station, the 100,000-gallon collecting reservoir and the access road, has also made good progress. The scheme is expected to be completed before the summer of 1961.

Because of the steady deterioration of one of the present main pumping grounds at Kokkini Trimithia, it is unlikely that the present rate of supply to Nicosia can be maintained. Allowing for a decreased output from the present sources, and an additional supply in 1961 of two million gallons per day from Morphou Bay, the maximum available daily supply to Nicosia will then be of the order of 4.3 million gallons for a population of 100,000 or 43 gallons per head. This quantity will still be insufficient to meet peak summer requirements, and for this reason and because the population of Nicosia is increasing at the rate of more than 5 per cent. per year, there is clearly a pressing need for further planning for the future. The second stage of the Morphou Bay Scheme provides for another pipeline to deliver an additional two million gallons a day from boreholes in the same general groundwater area. The effects of this proposed additional pumping on local irrigation cannot, however, be entirely disregarded. The possibilities are being investigated of providing a gravity supply, sufficient for the needs of Nicosia during the winter months, from the upper reaches of rivers whose water at present runs to waste. By this means it should be possible to save pumping costs to conserve the groundwater sources for summer supply.

In Famagusta water restrictions had to be imposed only for very short periods in the summer, but the supply position there is in a dangerous state because the levels in the Phrenaros boreholes, from which most of the water is drawn, are declining from year to year with very little recovery after each winter's rain. It is unlikely that the present output can be maintained for many more years. During the summer the total consumption was slightly over one million gallons, or approximately 32 gallons per person for a population of 31,000. In the 10 years 1946-56 the number of inhabitants in-

creased by 68.1 per cent., the highest rate of any town in Cyprus. This rapid expansion, and the improbability of maintaining the supply at its present level, emphasises the very urgent need for additional water.

In 1956 a scheme was prepared for supplying Famagusta with a million gallons daily in the first instance from boreholes near Liopetri and Xylophagou, at an estimated cost of £325,000, but the scheme was held up through lack of funds. It will not of course be possible to extract very large quantities of water from these areas because of the villagers needs for irrigation. If therefore the population of Famagusta continues to increase at its present rate it is probable that before very many years serious consideration will have to be given to de-salting sea water either by distillation or by freezing methods. Present day costs are excessive, but considerable research is being carried out in this field in various countries and improved techniques may result in reduced production costs.

In Limassol the population has increased by 63 per cent. in ten years. As the town grows, more difficulties are to be expected each summer in providing sufficient water. In winter the springs in the Khalassa area provide a supply of from 1.3 million to 1.5 million gallons, which is considerably in excess of present requirements, and about one-third can be used for recharging the Chiftlikoudhia ground water area. In summer, however, the flow of the springs falls off considerably, particularly after low rainfall as in the winter of 1958-59. During the summer of 1959 it dropped to 350,000 gallons per day, and although the supply was augmented by pumping from Chiftlikoudhia and private boreholes the total quantity of 1,300,000 gallons thus available was able to provide only 31 gallons per head of population per day, and for long periods restrictions had to be imposed. Although these exceptionally low discharges of Khalassa springs are not to be expected every year, there is clearly an urgent need for additional sources for the summer supply of the town. To this end the Department sank several prospecting boreholes to test the potential resources of the water-bearing gravels of the Garyllis and Yermasoyia rivers. The results of the drilling in the Yermasoyia valley were particularly encouraging, and it seems likely that this source may be able to provide an answer to Limassol's more immediate water supply problems.

In Larnaca, after an exceptionally dry winter, the flow from the ancient Abu Bekir Pasha chain of wells dropped to 590,000 gallons per day or 31 gallons per person of a population of approximately 19,000. Normally the flow is sufficient to provide between 45 and 50 gallons per day which is considered adequate for this town whose population is increasing only very slowly. The chief cause

of shortage in certain areas is not lack of water so much as the absence of a storage reservoir, and because there is no satisfactory zoning of the street mains into distribution areas. An outline scheme for a reservoir, a new pipeline from the chain-of-wells, and the division of the town into six independent distribution areas was prepared in 1954 and work can be started as soon as funds can be provided. This scheme, together with minor improvements, is estimated to cost £200,000 at 1959 price levels. It would provide for storage of water, now frequently wasted at night, and for a more uniform distribution to the higher parts of the town.

Village Water Supplies

During the year 45 village domestic supply works were completed involving the laying of 66 miles of pipes. Fifteen were complete schemes that are entirely new and the remainder were improvements to existing supplies, formerly unsatisfactory or inadequate. The works included an £11,000 scheme for an additional supply of 50,000 gallons per day to Paphos municipality and the laying of mains in newly built areas of the town.

It is now estimated that of the total of 627 villages named in the census of 1946, the number with piped supplies is 525 or 83.7 per cent. Of these 380 may be considered satisfactory, and 145 need fundamental repairs or additional works. There is a continuous demand for improved standards and a number of village supplies that were formerly considered satisfactory now require improvement. The 102 villages still without piped supplies are on the whole situated far from reliable sources, and the cost and difficulty of supplying them with piped water will, in most cases, be greater than in past schemes. Expenditure on village water supplies in 1959 was £113,500.

Irrigation

Irrigation and similar works carried out by the Department of Water Development fall under the following main groups:

- (i) Excavation of springs.
- (ii) Diversion of stream flow.
- (iii) Lining of channels with concrete.
- (iv) Construction of concrete or masonry storage tanks.
- (v) Construction of infiltration galleries.
- (vi) Construction of concrete and earth dams.
- (vii) Installation of pumping plant on wells and boreholes.
- (viii) Flood protection and river training.
- (ix) Land drainage.

During the year 26 irrigation and drainage schemes were completed, providing sufficient water to irrigate 3,688 donums, of which 1,993 donums can be irrigated perennially. Four more schemes were in progress at the end of the year; a further 110 have been planned in detail and are ready for execution as opportunity occurs and when funds are available. These figures are not inclusive of many small works carried out by landowners following the drilling of boreholes by Government or private contractors.

The rate of progress in irrigation since 1946 is shown in the following table:

	Gravity Irrigation		Pumped Irrigation Donums	Total Donums
	Perennial Donums	Seasonal Donums		
1946 Census	59,409 (say) 59,000	284,977 (say) 285,000	53,131 (say) 53,000	397,517 (say) 397,000
Estimated at end of 1958	89,000	359,500	149,000	597,000
New irrigation in 1959 (say)	2,000	1,500	13,500	17,000
Estimated total at end of 1959	91,000	361,000	162,500	614,500
Percentage increase since 1946 census	53 %	27 %	203 %	55 %

The total area of arable land in Cyprus amounts to about 3,900,000 donums of which 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. is cultivated; 15.7 per cent. is now irrigated in an average winter and 6.5 per cent. in an average summer.

Work on a 65-foot high concrete dam near Pyrgos, which had to be stopped in March, 1958, when saboteurs badly damaged the construction plant, was restarted in 1959 and the dam was completed by the end of the year. The reinforced concrete distribution channels, five miles in length, for conveying the water to the fields were previously completed. The impounded water will enable 1,600 donums of land to be irrigated in winter and spring and 600 donums to be irrigated perennially.

In July work began on the construction of an 85-foot high concrete dam on the Marathasa river above Lefka. When completed in 1960 this dam will impound 85 million gallons, sufficient to supply

water for the perennial irrigation of 780 donums of land in and around Lefka.

At Kythrea an £80,000 scheme for the lining in reinforced concrete of 18 miles of the irrigation channels conveying the water of the Kefalovryso spring, thereby saving about 50 per cent. of the water which was previously wasted, was completed by the end of the year.

Surveys and investigations were completed in respect of nine additional major irrigation dams which in all are expected to cost nearly £1 million. A total of 18 dam sites have been surveyed and preliminary plans prepared since the Major Projects Section started this work in 1958. The total cost of these dams is estimated at approximately £2 million.

The hydrological service regularly measures the flow of all the chief springs and streams of the Island, as well as flood discharges in the rivers, with a view to the eventual maximum utilisation of all water resources. Measurements show that under present conditions only about 5 per cent. of the rainfall is carried into the sea by rivers and streams, but even this small percentage, if fully utilised, is sufficient to irrigate very large areas of good land. The sum spent on irrigation in 1959 was £85,100.

Underground Water

The drilling section of the Department is largely occupied in sinking irrigation, domestic water and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies upon repayment. It also sinks, at Government expense, the prospecting boreholes which so often give rise to subsequent development both by Government and by private enterprise. The benefits of perennial irrigation resulting from recent boreholes are clearly visible in the marked agricultural development that is taking place in drilling areas; where previously the summer landscape was bare and arid, citrus groves and vegetable gardens are being extended year by year and the agricultural economy of these districts is thereby greatly improved.

A total of 191 boreholes was sunk during the year, 140 for irrigation, 33 for domestic water and the remainder for hydro-geological or miscellaneous technical purposes. Of the boreholes drilled for water 80.3 per cent. produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful." The total tested output of the year's well drilling for irrigation was more than 35 million gallons per day, sufficient to irrigate 17,000 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £28,000.

In the past 10 years some 2,300 boreholes have been drilled for water by the Department of Water Development and, together with

old wells and boreholes and others that have been sunk privately, they now produce some 20,000 million gallons per annum. The area under pumped irrigation has risen from about 60,000 donums in 1949 to 162,000 donums in 1959, an increase of 170 per cent. This rapid development has been of immense importance and benefit to the economy of the Island, but it has caused a general lowering of the water table in most pumping areas. This makes it abundantly evident that the present high rate of expansion cannot continue, and that in some places unless pumping is reduced the aquifers will become exhausted within a few years.

Among the places which are causing concern are the well developed groundwater areas around Morphou, Kokkini, Trimi-thia, in the area between the Kondea—Famagusta road and the south coast of the Island, and between Limassol, Kolossi and Phassouri.

The hydrological service is studying the effects of pumping throughout the Island with a view to determining both the extent of further safe development and the need for control of drilling and pumping in over-developed areas.

A large scheme for artificially recharging the depleted aquifers at Famagusta which was completed in 1957 came into full use for the first time during the winter of 1958-59. During the winter some 125 million gallons of water were diverted into the absorption tunnels for the recharge of this groundwater area.

Finance

Water development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. Towards the cost of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively, as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20 per cent. for spate irrigation and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division; each case is considered on its merits with the result that the average village contribution over the past year was about 47 per cent. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest, but occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. The drilling of boreholes is carried out for private individuals at the actual cost, including 20 per cent. departmental charges on works and 25 per cent. on the cost of casing pipe. Municipal Corporations, companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental

charges at the rate of 20 per cent. on labour and 25 per cent. on materials. Town water supply works are paid for in full by the respective authorities including departmental charges at the rate of 6 per cent. on labour and 10 per cent. on materials. The new Greater Nicosia scheme and the Morphou Bay scheme are, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Domestic water schemes for rural municipalities and villages are paid for half by Government and half by the village; if house connections are wanted the extra cost is borne entirely by the village.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department has, in addition to normal maintenance works, continued its roads and buildings development programme. In spite of the heavy civilian and military traffic roads were maintained in good condition. Of the 3,657 miles of roads some 1,020 miles (of which 835 miles are bitumenised) are maintained by the Department, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration, other departments and municipalities. There are 1.02 miles of road per square mile.

Work on the realignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road continued and the whole project, which is estimated to cost £748,000, should be completed in 1963. Nine miles of the Larnaca-Kophinou road were widened and bitumenised at a cost of £16,000, and work began on a new road which will link Pergamos village to the Dhekelia main road. Improvements to the Nicosia-Larnaca road, Santa Roza street in Nicosia, and the Ktima-Episkopi and Ktima-Polis roads were undertaken. A new bridge with a span of 17 feet was constructed on the latter. The Nicosia by-pass from the Nicosia-Kyrenia road junction to the Nicosia-Lefkoniko road junction was reconstructed, and the Vouni Palace access road was asphalted. Asphaltting of the Nicosia-Agros and Ambelikou-Kambos roads continued.

Normal maintenance of buildings was carried out when required; the percentage of expenditure to capital cost was in the region of 1.12 per cent. A wide variety of new building works was put in hand. These included: a three-storey building to be used as a pilot's office and signalling tower at Famagusta; a second operating theatre at Larnaca Hospital; a three-storey building to be used as a training centre for nurses; major extensions to the Cyprus Museum building; a new Government Stores compound; and a main reservoir for the Nicosia Water Supply scheme near Morphou Bay. In addition a pump house, inlet house and access roads will be constructed.

In addition to normal maintenance operations, dredging was carried out at Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos harbours. At Limassol the sea wall from the Customs House to the carob jetty was underpinned and a large area between the wall and the coastal road was surfaced with concrete. At Paphos concrete protective works were carried out to the eastern mole and the new sheet-piled jetty was completed. This jetty, which is the main feature of the improvement schemes at Paphos, is "T" shaped and extends 200 feet from the present harbour retaining wall.

Labour relations remained good, and interruption to works because of strikes or labour disputes was negligible. The average number of workers employed by the Department was 1,850 and the wages paid amounted to £602,640, i.e. £320 per head per annum. Materials of all kinds were freely available throughout the year and no shortages occurred to delay progress.

Chapter 11: Communications

PORTS AND FACILITIES

THE three main ports, in order of importance, are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca.

At Famagusta vessels up to 425 feet overall length and a draft not exceeding 22 feet 6 inches may enter the inner harbour and berth alongside the main quay. A Government tug of 500 H.P. is available to assist shipping manoeuvring in the inner harbour. Quay and warehouse accommodation, a 60-ton floating pontoon derrick, a static crane, mobile cranes, tractors and trolleys can cope with about 40,000 tons of import and export cargo per month. There is a small lighter basin at the south end of the harbour and a fleet of about 26 lighters, with attendant towing launches, of 15-80 tons capacity, is available. Fresh water can be supplied in reasonable quantities and fuel oil is provided by 5-ton tank lorries from Larnaca, by arrangement with the oil companies. Minor engine and hull repairs to shipping can be undertaken.

At Limassol and Larnaca ships anchor in the open roadstead about 4-5 cables off the main jetty, and goods are transported to and from shore by lighters of 20-80 tons capacity. These two ports are the main passenger ports of the Island. Both have adequate warehouse accommodation, cranes, tractors and trolleys to deal with ordinary trade requirements. Limassol has a lighter basin and small vessels not exceeding 155 feet overall length and 10 feet draft are permitted to berth therein. Karavostasi, Vassiliko-Zyyi and Limni are mainly used for export of minerals. Each has a pier and

sufficient lighters to work ships at anchor in the open roadstead. There is a loading pylon at Vassiliko-Zyyi and construction of another one near Karavostasi is almost completed.

At Paphos harbour works have been completed which now allow for the berthing of small vessels of about 180 feet overall length and 10 feet draft alongside the pier. Adequate crane and warehouse facilities for trade are provided. Kyrenia is a minor port with limited facilities.

SHIPPING LINES AND LOCAL SHIPPING

General cargo steamers of the British Conference Lines (Mediterranean Section) call in turn at approximately weekly intervals from British via Mediterranean ports. Some have accommodation for up to twelve passengers. The voyage between the United Kingdom and Cyprus takes between 10 and 14 days.

General cargo steamers of the following companies call at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly or three-weekly intervals on voyages between Northern European and Mediterranean ports; some of the ships carry up to twelve passengers:

- The Fred-Olsen Line (Norwegian) (Itinerary includes London)
- Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab Aktieselskab (Danish)
- The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Dutch)
- The Aktiebolaget Transmarin (Swedish)
- The Svenska Oriente Line (Swedish)
- The Deutsch Levant Line (German)
- The Atlas Levant Line (German)
- The Argo Levant Line (German)
- Den Norske Mediterranean Line (Norwegian)

General cargo steamers of the following companies called at Cyprus at monthly intervals:

- The Zim Israel Navigation Co. (Israeli)
- The Shoham Sherutey Hayam Limited (Israeli)
- The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines (Greek)

The following shipping companies run vessels in the passenger and cargo trade to Levantine ports, also to Greece, Turkey, Italy and France. Regular calls are made at Cyprus ports every 7 to 22 days according to itinerary schedules:

- The Adriatica Societa Anonima di Navigazione (Italian: itinerary includes Israel)
- The Olympic Cruisers (Greek: itinerary includes Greece, Egypt, Lebanon, Italy, France)
- The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines (Greek: itinerary includes the Lebanon, Greece, Italy and France)

The Jugoslavenska Linijska Providba, the Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba and the Kvarnerska Plovidba (Yugoslavian: only cargo and limited number of passengers; itineraries include Yugoslavia, Trieste, the Lebanon and Egypt)

The Turkish Maritime Lines (Turkish: itinerary includes Israel and Turkey)

The Nomikos Lines (Greek: Greece-Egypt-Cyprus-Lebanon-Italy-France)

The Shoham Sherutey Hayam Ltd. and the Zim Israel Navigation Co. (Israeli: itineraries include Israel, Malta, Italy, France, West African ports and the U.S.A.)

Tankers call frequently at Larnaca to discharge petroleum products, and irregularly to discharge liquid gas.

Statistics of ocean-going ships which used Cyprus ports in 1959 are given at Appendix CC. A few schooners owned by Cypriots are also used in the coastwise trade and in the conveyance of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

Approximately 735,709 gross tons of cargo were imported (including petroleum products discharged at Larnaca) and 1,414,912 gross tons exported during the year.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

More than 800 miles of asphalted main highways provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of some 3,000 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by public transport vehicles stationed in the village; these leave for town in the early morning and return later the same day. Frequent bus and taxi services serve the main centres of population.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected at frequent road intervals. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains. The mountain and coastal roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

The number of motor vehicles of all types which were licenced on 31st December was 41,788. This figure included 23,290 private cars, 6,363 commercial vehicles, 7,931 motor cycles, and 1,158 taxis. There were also 3,038 tractors and other agricultural machines. The number of driving licences issued or renewed during the year was 52,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international Airport at Nicosia provides the main entry and exit point for passengers arriving at and departing from the Island. During the year eight scheduled and 12 non-scheduled airline operators carried a total of 145,545 passengers through Nicosia, a rise of 24.2 per cent. over the previous year's traffic. The quantity of air freight processed through the airport showed a drop of 1.1 per cent. in respect of embarked freight and a drop of 23.8 per cent. for disembarked freight. Transit freight showed a rise of 28.4 per cent.

The number of scheduled aircraft movements showed an increase of 22.5 per cent. while the number of non-scheduled movements decreased by 30.8 per cent.

	1958		1959	
	<i>Inwards</i>	<i>Outwards</i>	<i>Inwards</i>	<i>Outwards</i>
Scheduled services	1,918	1,922	2,352	2,353
Non-scheduled services	949	944	657	655
Local flights	7	7	12	12

	Embarked			Disembarked			Transit		
	1958	1959	%	1958	1959	%	1958	1959	%
Passengers	50,412	64,650	+28.2	55,498	65,116	+17.3	11,255	15,779	+40.0
Freight (Kilos)	275,679	272,757	- 1.1	1,344,231	1,023,811	-23.8	197,298	253,362	+28.4
Mail (Kilos)	45,113	44,654	- 1.0	78,821	95,943	+21.7	2,915	3,553	+21.8

These figures do not include service passengers arriving and departing in civil aircraft handled by the Royal Air Force.

The ending of the emergency enabled certain security restrictions to be lifted at the airport. In March the Royal Air Force withdrew its Security Unit, and the Customs Office which had been operating in Nicosia several miles from the airport was permitted to return to the airport.

Although no major development of airport facilities was carried out during the year, improvements were made to the airport terminal buildings, including the construction of an extension to the transit and departure passenger waiting room and the provision of additional offices for airline agents. The Public Works Department

carried out routine maintenance of the buildings and parking apron.

The Nicosia Flight Information Centre continued to provide invaluable service to international airline operators and during the year 36,806 aircraft were controlled through the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

There were no accidents to civil aircraft during 1959.

Total revenue earned from airport concessions, operations, licences and traffic permits amounted to £61,400—an increase of 47.74 per cent. over the figure for 1958.

POSTS

There are 23 main post offices including five summer offices and 727 postal agencies; motor mail services run once or twice daily between the main towns. Mail deliveries to the villages are by motor, bicycle and animal transport. Well over a million miles were covered during the year in the carriage of mails. The seasonal post offices at Troodos, Platres, Pedhoulas, Prodhromos and Kakopetria operated during the summer period.

In June the main branch post office in Nicosia moved back from leased premises to the Luna Park office which was vacated by the Services. The parcels office, near the old railway station, was greatly enlarged to provide better accommodation for the ever increasing traffic of inward parcel mails. These arrangements have considerably relieved the postal congestion in Nicosia.

The volume of traffic handled in 1959 was almost 8 per cent. larger than that of the preceding year. It included 21,072,000 letters, 157,000 postcards, 10,337,000 printed papers, commercial papers and samples, 759,000 registered articles, and 137,034 parcels.

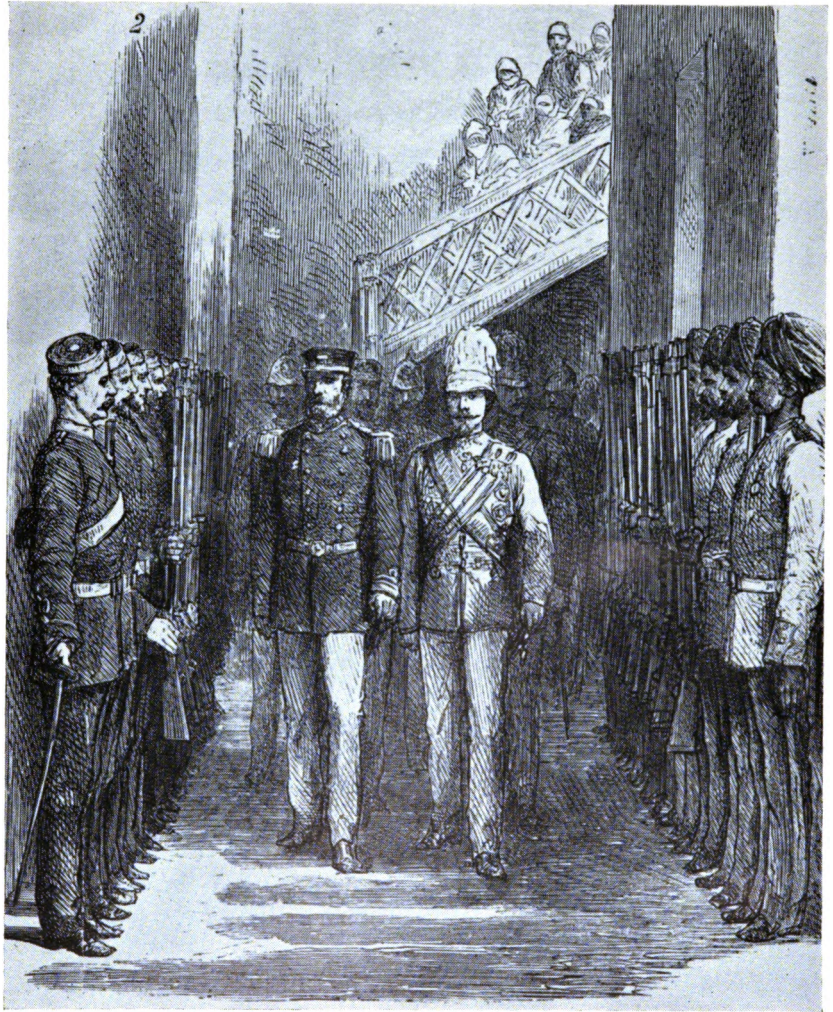
The Postal Department continued the handling of all Forces surface letter and parcel mails despatched to and from the Army post offices in Cyprus. The number of bags of Forces mail handled was 50,000 compared with 74,000 in 1958.

The sale of social insurance stamps continued to be made at district and sub-offices and at postal order agencies; the payment of all social insurance benefits, except unemployment benefit, was also carried out at post offices.

External mail services operated normally throughout the year. Vessels of the Adriatica, Nomikos, Hellenic Mediterranean and Zim Israel Navigation lines were used for the despatch of surface mails to European ports, and the M.V. *Marmara* of the Denizcilik Bankasi was used for surface mails to Turkey. Ships of the Anchor Line were available for the despatch of parcel mail direct to the



The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., with Archbishop Makarios, President-elect of the Cyprus Republic, and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, Vice-President-elect



The arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, first British High Commissioner in Cyprus, for his swearing-in ceremony at Nicosia. (Reproduced from "The Graphic" of 17th August, 1878, by kind permission of "The Illustrated London News.")



*The departure of Sir Hugh Foot, last British Governor of Cyprus,
following the declaration of independence of the Republic
on 16th August, 1960*



The inaugural meeting of the full Transitional Committee, 6th April, 1959

United Kingdom. There is a daily, and sometimes twice daily, airmail service between Cyprus and the United Kingdom.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued or renewed was 67,599 (including those issued free of charge), an increase of almost 33 per cent. over the 1958 figures. Other licences issued or renewed included 827 television licences, 444 wireless dealers licences and 45 amateur wireless licences.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority has been administering the Island's whole telephone and inland telegraph system since 1957, and has expanded the services by the introduction of modern technical equipment. During 1959 a main automatic exchange was installed at Larnaca, bringing the number of automatic systems in district towns to six. In addition small rural automatic exchanges were installed at Skarinou, Lefka and Kakopetria as part of a programme to convert the entire system to automatic working.

Extensions to the Nicosia automatic exchange increased the capacity to 7,000 lines. Extensions were also made in Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos. Six additional manual positions were added to the main trunk switchboard in Nicosia.

Shared service for telephone subscribers, which was introduced towards the end of 1958 in Nicosia and Limassol, has been extended to Famagusta, Larnaca, Kakopetria, Myrtou and Skarinou. This system has enabled the Authority to reduce the large number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone installations.

An extensive trunk telephone network connects the six main towns and 128 villages by means of underground cables, overhead lines, carrier telephone systems and VHF radio. All main towns and villages are connected by teleprinter circuits. Overseas and inland telegrams of all categories are accepted.

The radiotelephone service is available to the United Kingdom, most European countries, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, Kenya, Israel, Turkey, Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries. The circuits connecting Cyprus to these countries are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Cable and Wireless Limited operate submarine telegraph cables between Larnaca and Alexandria and between Larnaca and Haifa. Wireless telegraph circuits are available to London to augment these submarine cable services when necessary. Medium wave W/T communication is maintained with ships at sea by Cable and Wireless Ltd. A facsimile service (transmission of pictures) between

Nicosia and London is also operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. who also act as agents for the Cyprus Government in the operation and maintenance of the aeradio services.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

Chapter 12: Information Services

BROADCASTING

ON 1st January the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation assumed responsibility for sound and television services. It is an independent statutory body with powers enabling it to introduce commercial programmes.

Commercial advertising began on 26th April, and quickly developed to almost maximum sales in all three languages. Increases in advertisement rates and changes in the presentation of commercial programmes were made towards the end of the year, to provide a better balance in the service as a whole and to expand revenue.

Sound broadcasting was carried by two 20 kW transmitters and one 2 kW transmitter, with relay stations at Limassol and Paphos and a VHF link on Mount Olympus. The station at Limassol was closed at the end of the year.

The pilot television scheme continued and transmission hours were increased, programmes being extended from three to four nights a week in January and from four to five nights in May. The sale of television sets, which in 1958 had been considerably restricted by political pressure, increased to nearly 900 in 1959. The service is undoubtedly very popular, and sales are likely to be further increased, particularly if television is extended to cover the whole Island.

The signing of the Zurich and London Agreements and the ending of emergency conditions were of the utmost stimulus to the work of the Corporation. For the first time for many years it had the co-operation of the public, and could introduce programmes such as outside broadcasts and talks by local personalities which were impossible during the state of emergency.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

On 1st January the Public Relations Department was renamed the Public Information Office. In May it vacated its building to provide premises for the interim Council of Ministers and moved office to the Secretariat.

During the first half of the year foreign press representation in Cyprus was considerable. For a short period in March, at the time of the return of Archbishop Makarios, the Public Information Office was dealing with a daily average of 75 visiting correspondents and photographers, besides looking after the requirements of some 20 local newspapers. Journalists from the United States, from European countries and from as far afield as Australia and Japan were among those who called on the P.I.O. for press releases, summaries of the local press and background material, for briefings and the arranging of interviews with representatives of all shades of political opinion in the Island.

Later in the year the flow of overseas correspondents eased: for the Office there was a perceptible shift in emphasis away from international public relations towards internal information work. The end of the emergency meant that Cyprus was no longer making sensational headlines in the world press; measures to establish the new Republic, on the other hand, called for an increasing flow of information to the people of the Island.

The Central News Room continued to operate as the outlet for press material emanating from Government House, the Joint Council of Ministers, the Constitutional Commission, Services and Police Public Relations Departments, and from the P.I.O. itself. During the course of the year some 2,000 trilingual communiques were issued. Additionally, it dealt with a large number of enquiries from the press and public, averaging 3,000 telephone calls a month. The Central News Room was also responsible for the documentation of visiting journalists.

To the work of the Press Section (preparing press releases and summaries, and translations for other departments), were added numerous requests from the newly created Ministries for the services of translators and interpreters. The section also dealt with questionnaires submitted by the press and individual enquirers.

The Publications Section continued to produce the fortnightly *Cyprus Pictorial* and the monthly *Countryman*, both in three languages. The *Cyprus Pictorial* is primarily a vehicle for publishing achievements in every field of development and progress in the Island, including private enterprise; 20,000 copies are printed and distributed free. As its title implies, the *Countryman* is designed to appeal to the Island's farmers. Besides these regular publications the section was responsible for the production of a considerable number of posters, pamphlets and brochures for other departments, notably the Department of Commerce and Industry which had embarked on an energetic campaign to revive the tourist industry. An officer from the Publications Section visited Greece and Turkey

to supervise the design and construction of a Cyprus stand at the international trade fairs of Salonika and Izmir. With other sections the Publications Section played its part in the electoral publicity campaign.

For the Film and Photographic Section 1959 was an exceptionally busy year. The section's photographers and dark-room staff worked long hours to record pictorially the important, and indeed historic, events of the year, particularly the activities of the Governor and of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect. Local and overseas newspapers, as well as the *Cyprus Pictorial*, made full use of this picture service. Schools, clubs, the Services and individuals made liberal use of films borrowed from the Section's library.

During the year some 30 newspapers and periodicals were published in Cyprus, in English, Greek and Turkish. Their circulation varied from a few hundred to 14,000. A list of the principal ones is included in the bibliography.

TOURISM

Responsibility for official tourist development services was transferred from the beginning of the year to the Department of Commerce and Industry. Immediately after the signing of the Zurich and London Agreements, active steps were taken to revive tourism. Following a series of meetings with representatives of the interests concerned, difficulties arising from the emergency were rapidly overcome. Several hotels which had been requisitioned were released, various visa restrictions were removed, and security measures at the ports and airport were relaxed.

In the event the hotel-keepers rapidly reinstated their accommodation and a fairly successful season was enjoyed by the hill resorts, mainly with visitors from Israel and local holiday makers from the towns. The number of "temporary visitors" reaching Cyprus during the year rose from 9,658 in 1958 to 19,642 in 1959.

The tourist development branch of the Department worked at high pressure throughout the summer. The reception office at Nicosia airport was reopened and a tourist information bureau was started at a central site in Nicosia town.

The branch kept close liaison and co-operation with airlines and travel agents, both local and from abroad, and extended its usual facilities to visiting journalists. It also organised two tourist training courses, one in May and one in December; they were attended by 25 and 19 persons respectively.

The available publicity material, including an expanded hotels guide, was distributed and was supplemented by press advertise-

ments overseas. With the help of an Advisory Committee on Tourist Publicity, consisting of representatives of tourist interests established in Cyprus, several new leaflets, posters and other material were prepared. A film unit was invited to Cyprus and a poster design competition was promoted locally. Local informative matter, such as town plans and a self-drive car guide, were brought up to date.

Only one important new hotel was started during the period, with 70 beds in the Turkish sector of Nicosia. Accommodation was, however, being gradually increased by additions to the existing hotels and by the conversion of buildings erected for other purposes. Moreover, under guidance from the Hotels Board, improvements were constantly being introduced into hotels of every class, which by the end of the year numbered 101 containing 3,799 beds.

Cyprus was again a member of the executive committee of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations but was unable to send a representative to either of the two meetings of the committee, which were held in rather distant capitals. The Director, however, attended a meeting of the Research Advisory Committee held in Rome.

During the year a consolidated revision of the legislation relating to the control of hotels was printed for the convenience of hotel-keepers and of officials and others concerned with hotel administration.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

AN important discovery was made as a result of tests undertaken in the Radioactive Dating Laboratory in Stockholm; it was found that the inhabitation of Cyprus began some two thousand years earlier than was previously supposed. The samples of charcoal tested, which came from the Antiquities Department's excavations in the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement at Khirokitia, were found to have carbonised in the middle of the sixth millenium B.C.

A Swedish and a French mission undertook excavations during the year. The former, under Dr. Åstörm, made exploratory soundings in the area of previous Swedish excavations at Kalopsida and Ayios Iakovos. At the first of these sites a rich deposit of pottery was found including many complete juglets, possibly connected with a sanctuary, and valuable in bridging the gap between the Middle and the Late Bronze Ages.

Prof. C. F. A. Schaeffer resumed his exploration of the city site at Engomi, which has been identified as Alasia, Bronze Age capital of Cyprus. Substantial new areas were excavated on either side of the main street. Fronting this street, and near the central point of the city, was found a large area of well finished stone paving, which the excavator believes may have fronted one of its major buildings, possibly the Royal Palace. If so, this discovery augurs well for the French mission's future campaigns.

At Salamis a good start was made by the Department of Antiquities in the clearance of the central area of the great bath building at the Gymnasium, the only part of it remaining unexcavated.

Trial excavations in the sunken area south of the Gymnasium confirmed suspicions that this was the site of a theatre. The first indications are that the bottom three rows of seats are in part preserved as well as the foundation blocks of the next six rows above. The estimated diameter of the orchestra is 90 feet.

At the basilica site the Department resumed the exploration of the buildings annexed to the great church. The presence of a narthex and atrium was confirmed and it was established that a long hall, probably provided for the catechumens, extended the full length of the main building of the south side. To the east the discovery of a small marble font suggests that a baptistery was located in this area. Close to a passage paved with mozaic, which led in from an entrance door in the outer east wall of the whole complex, was found a small cruciform tank suggestive of a baptistery; but a furnace beneath it and a hypocaust under an adjoining room indicate that a bath building has been found, such as was annexed to many early churches.

The excavation of the Byzantine Castle at the "Forty Columns" site at Kato Paphos was resumed by the Department of Antiquities. Virtually the whole circuit of the outer wall with remains of eight towers and six sally-ports has now been cleared. The area of the ditch remains unexcavated although soundings at two points have established that, except on the west, the ditch was not excavated below the level of the surrounding ground, suggesting that the castle may never have been completed. Of the central keep about two-thirds has now been cleared.

Nearby the remains were partly excavated of an early church identifiable with that of our Lady of the Harbour, which according to the autobiography of St. Neophytos was destroyed in A.D. 1159. They were found to have been disturbed by the erection of a later church within the shell of the original building, which was built in the fifth century to judge by the style of a surviving section of its mosaic floor.

At a third point in Paphos, the cave-sanctuary near the Toumballos mound, the Department resumed excavation of the three northernmost chambers and revealed how they had been entered from a forecourt area to the north, the limits of which were traced.

At Curium the large basilican church found by the Pennsylvania University Museum expedition remained only partly excavated when the expedition withdrew in 1953. The clearance of the whole area of the church proper and of the stone-paved catechumena on either side has now been completed by the Antiquities Department. Along the east end a street has been found, rising in flights of steps to the north, probably one of the main thoroughfares of the city. In a small side chapel some fragments of wall mosaic were found in position; they belong to a series of small figures of saints.

Chance discoveries during digging of foundation pits in the Chrysopolitissa quarter of Larnaca, within the area of the Ancient Citium, led to the excavation of a collapsed chamber tomb of the 14th-13th century B.C., the contents of which included Mycenaean pottery, a gold frontlet and a pair of silver bracelets. The tomb-gifts in an adjoining chamber included five alabaster vases dating from the 12th century B.C., at which period it was clear that there had been a settlement of archaean colonists in the vicinity. These discoveries prove that the Phoenician settlement was not the first on the site of Citium. The complete excavation of the tombs would not have been possible without a generous contribution from Archbishop Makarios.

The Archaeological Survey continued its surface explorations on both sides of the northern range between Lapithos and Kyrenia. A notable discovery was a pre-historic promontory fort above Krini. The whole area of the ancient Lapethus around Acheropiitou Monastery was planned and its visible remains recorded.

MUSEUMS

The two basements of the extension of the Cyprus Museum, which had been started in 1958, were completed and partly furnished with storage cases. Work started in July on the construction of public exhibition galleries over the larger of the basements with the aid of a substantial grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. This extension will include additional office accommodation, which will make possible the conversion of the existing office to house part of the expanding library. The main framework of the new building was completed and roofed by the end of the year.

Notable acquisitions of the Museum included an Early Byzantine gold necklace of nineteen gold medallions decorated in open-work technique.

At the Paphos District Museum the garden layout was completed and a drain constructed to divert storm-water from the area and prevent flooding of the museum, which had occurred more than once in heavy rain. At the Kouklia Manor the Old Paphos Museum was provided with an additional store-room and the last section of the former stable-building was renovated to house the syllabic inscriptions and architectural fragments found by the St. Andrews University and Liverpool Museums expedition during the excavation of the Persian siege mound. Display cases were constructed for the new Curium Museum in Episkopi.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Among early monuments which were the scene of conservation works during the year were Vouni Palace and the recently excavated remains at Salamis and Kato Paphos. Other archaeological areas benefited under the scheme for acquiring private property where there are good prospects for excavation: at Old Paphos (Kouklia) a substantial area in the centre of the site, formerly built over, is now available for excavation and at Engomi the last private property within the walls of the Bronze Age town was acquired with the aid of the French Archaeological Mission.

Medieval monuments in Government custody which received attention during the year included the walls of Nicosia and the fortifications of Famagusta, in both cases with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. In Nicosia a collapsed section of the curtain along the moat parade ground was rebuilt and the Kyrenia Gate repaired. At Famagusta breaches in the cavaliers on the south ramparts, and in one by the Martinengo bastion, were made good, retaining walls constructed or improved along the earth embankments of the south and west ramparts and the eroded ramp to the top of the Diamante tower was paved.

In the Byzantine church at St. Hilarion Castle the formation of the arches and vaults on the chancel piers, reconstructed in 1958, was completed; at Buffavento Castle existing staircases were repaired and a new one constructed to facilitate access to the upper section; and at Kolossi Castle the area between the keep and the "Sugar Factory" was laid out with paths, steps and terraces connected with the southwest and south entrances now in use. At

Orta Keuy the medieval bridge on the Dhikomo road, which was in danger of collapsing through its use by heavy lorries, was systematically repaired. To avoid interference with the original arches the filling above them carrying the road was removed and they were used as shuttering for additional concealed masonry arches.

Ancient churches repaired on the initiative of the Church Authorities concerned and with the aid of Government grants included: the church of the ruined monastery of St. Nicholas of the Cats, near Akrotiri; the church of Panayia Angeloktistos at Kiti, where prior to the laying of a new floor some traces were found of the original basilica from which the apse with its mosaic survives; and the church in the Monastery of Ayios Neophytos, which was ringed with a concealed reinforced-concrete collar. At the church of Panayia at Asinou the timber and tile roof was entirely reconstructed at the expense of the Kyrenia See, which completes the repair of this painted church, though its paintings of A.D. 1096 remain to be cleaned. A major operation was the repair of the five-domed church at Peristerona, the greater part of which had to be underpinned with new foundations and which was provided with a collar and two transverse ties of reinforced concrete; work was still in progress at the end of the year.

Experts in the conservation and cleaning of wall-paintings from the Byzantine Institute of America undertook the first mission sponsored by the Institute in Cyprus at the Church of Ayii Apostoli, Perokhorio. The unusual but fragmentary paintings in this church, of the early 12th century, are now seen to the best advantage. The cost of the work has been shared by the Institute, the Archbishopric and the Department of Antiquities.

Monuments of more recent date that received attention were the house of the Dragoman Hjiageorghaki in Nicosia where the repair of the tiled section of the roof has been completed, and the north wing of the monastery of Chrysoroiatissa where, after repair of the basement storey, work has started on the reconstruction of the unsightly upper storey in a style more in keeping with the rest of the monastery.

The new access road into the Old Town of Famagusta was completed with the aid of substantial grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds; those to Vouni Palace and Kolossi Castle were asphalted. As part of the same programme a new access footpath to Soli Theatre was provided and that leading to Buffavento Castle from the road which serves it was improved.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

Position

CYPRUS, with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of that sea. The nearest points of the mainland are Turkey, about 40 miles from Cyprus, and Syria which is some 60 miles distant. The nearest British territory is Malta which is 1,000 miles to the west. The flying distance between London and Nicosia is 2,000 miles.

Physical Features

In general outline the morphological features of the island appear deceptively simple. A slender mountain range running in a generally east-west direction occupies the northern part of the island; a massive, towering mountain assemblage lies in the southern half, and between the two is the most extensive lowland area.

In detail both the geology and morphology of Cyprus are very complex. The northern range is a steep upfold of sedimentary rocks (limestone with mainly clay lower sides) which becomes generally lower eastwards, so that in the long Karpas peninsula it is hardly a mountain at all. Three passes allow easy crossing of the range and carry asphalt roads. Along the northern coast and the coastal areas of the Karpas there is a discontinuous belt of coastal plains which are in effect raised beaches.

The central lowlands are made up of various morphological regions: the fertile Morphou alluvial fan with its red soils; the maze of undulations called "hummocks" along the southern foothills of the Kyrenia Range—the Mesaoria—which in effect is the alluvial floodplain and delta jointly of the Yialias and Pedieos rivers which drain into the Famagusta Bay; and finally the low tablelands with limestone capping and in places with vivid red soils (the terra rossas). The southern mountainous mass is made up of the Troodos igneous massif and the high limestone plateaux. The massif is bulky, much dissected, and of some considerable height (Khionistra or Mount Olympus is 6,408 feet above sea level). Deep valleys issue radially from this mass. A number of saddles allow easy crossings.

White limestone, mainly chalky, plateaux occupy the area south of the massif; they are of considerable altitude near that range but fall, step-like fashion, towards the coast. In places they end in sea-cliffs but often they recede to give fairly extensive coastal plains each of which carries the local district town: Larnaca, Limassol, Ktima, Polis. These coastal lowlands are recently raised beaches associated with river deltas, and, therefore, with often rich alluvial soils. Near Larnaca and Limassol two salt lakes mark arms of the sea which have been cut-off by uplift and silting.

In Cyprus water is of paramount importance, and it all comes from precipitation. High evaporation involves considerable loss. The underground water becomes available by issuing through springs or by being brought to the surface mechanically. The springs are generally in the mountain or high plateau areas especially in the lower flanks of the Kyrenia Range and in the Troodos Massif. Large supplies are made available by pumping especially in the Morphou and Limassol areas, in the south-east of the central lowlands, and at Kokkinotrimithia. The water available for use today enables irrigation of about 15 per cent. of the agricultural land in the rainy season and nearly 6 per cent. in the dry season.

Climate and Vegetation

Cyprus as an island is under sea influences, but such influences are mainly local and continental influences predominate owing to the presence of large land masses on almost all sides. The sea gives Cyprus mild winters but brings humidity to coastal areas in the summer. The continental influences are evident in the prevalence of blue skies and, therefore, abundant sunshine, but also in the low erratic rainfall.

Cyprus has two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. In winter the weather is variable because travelling cyclones cross the area in a west-east direction. Although the winter is the rainy season there is usually plenty of sunshine and rains come generally in showers. Prolonged drizzling from grey skies is very rare in Cyprus. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 50°F in the inland lowland areas to 54°F in the coastal areas and 36°F in the highest parts of the massif. Rainfall is low and concentrated mainly in December–February. Thus the annual rainfall ranges from below 12 inches in the west of the central lowlands to over 45 inches in the highest parts of the massif. The main agricultural areas receive a rainfall of 12 inches to 16 inches in a year. The rainfall is erratic and serious droughts occur roughly once every ten years, while two or three years in every ten may give insufficient rainfall even

for a medium crop. Annual rainfall as low as under 4 inches and as high as over 70 inches has been recorded. Precipitation on the highest peak of Troodos is often in the form of snow which stays for a few months.

The summers are hot and almost completely rainless. The mean temperatures of the hottest months range from 80°–84°F in the lowland areas to 72°F in the highest parts of Troodos. The day temperatures are usually excessive (over 100° for up to ten days in the year). The evenings are often cool inland and especially in the high mountains, but they can be oppressive on the coast.

The vegetation adjusts itself to the rhythm of the climate and especially to the availability of water. Plants are either annuals which complete their life cycle during the cool, rainy season or hardy, deep-rooted trees and shrubs which develop characteristics to protect themselves against the heavy evaporation and fierce insolation of the summer. Such protective features include small, leathery or hairy leaves and oily or resinous substances. The olive, the oleander, the golden oak, the cistus, the myrtle, the laurel, and the pine exhibit such characteristics.

The natural vegetation in Cyprus would almost everywhere be the Mediterranean forest, but there is hardly any place where vegetation is in its natural state. The forests of Cyprus used to be famous in antiquity but now fully-stocked forests occupy only about 5 per cent. of its area. The best forests are to be found in the western half of the Troodos Massif and to a much lesser extent in parts of the Kyrenia Range and in one or two areas of the lowlands. The most numerous forest tree by far is the Aleppo pine; the stone pine is found on the highest slopes of the massif while the cedar is now almost a curiosity in the Island.

The degraded forest vegetation is seen in some few areas as scrub or maquis, containing bushes and stunted trees: golden oak, cistus, pine, juniper, olive and carob. Further degeneration results in sparse, low, prickly shrubs like the thyme and the prickly burnet: such degraded vegetation, garigue, is found on most uncultivated areas especially in the lowlands, which are used for the grazing of flocks.

Population

The population of Cyprus at the end of 1959 was 561,000 which gave an overall density of about 157 persons per square mile. There is a slight excess of females over males. The population is young and is increasing fast, in spite of considerable emigration at the rate of 5,000 Cypriot-born people a year. The birth rate is high (26 per cent.) and the death rate (6 per cent.) is one of the lowest

in the world. Infant mortality has fallen since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

The capital, Nicosia, with its suburbs has a population of 81,700 and is in the centre of the Island. It is interesting to note that, unlike most islands, Cyprus has an inland capital. Old Nicosia is a walled town but in recent decades the city has greatly expanded, and building has been phenomenal in the post-war years. Limassol, the second largest town in Cyprus (population 36,500), is an important export port having a hinterland rich in a variety of agricultural produce, especially vine products and carobs, and minerals. Limassol is built on the lowest raised beach but is rapidly expanding inland. Famagusta has rapidly grown in recent years into a large town (population 26,800), and has become the principal port. Ships with draught up to 22 feet 6 inches can berth alongside its quay. The old walled town is behind the harbour but the modern town is to the south and west. Famagusta is built on the lowest raised beach and on a series of ridges which are, in effect, consolidated sand dunes parallel with the coast.

The attractive town of Larnaca has declined from being, up to the turn of the century, the first port of Cyprus to playing a minor part in the Cyprus economy today (population 17,900). Its harbour is an open roadstead and it is used as a passenger port for outgoing traffic by some shipping lines. The remaining two district towns are small and very attractive but with relatively little activity. Paphos (population 7,300) plays a vigorous part in serving its district but Kyrenia (population 3,700) is overshadowed by Nicosia.

The rural population lives in 627 compact, nucleated villages and the dispersed settlement or isolated farm is almost non-existent. Some villages are large, with a population exceeding 5,000, and many more have over 2,000 people. An increasing number of villages are largely dormitory centres for workers employed in towns, in mining or in construction work.

A large proportion of the rural population retains its foothold in farming. Holdings are small, fragmented and dispersed and their operation necessitates travelling to and from the village where each farmer's residence and farm-buildings are to be found.

Economic conditions

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country in the sense that the enterprise which employs most people is farming and that agriculture is the staple source of living. Cyprus at present is in the transitional stage when non-agricultural activities, together, have outstripped agriculture in economic importance in that they contribute more to exports and to the national income.

Agriculture in recent decades has been moving gradually from a state of near subsistence farming to production for the local or export market. Vestiges of subsistence agriculture remain, but vary from one production unit to another and from area to area. Holdings are small—the average being approximately 20 acres—and fragmented, the average holding being in 14 dispersed plots. Much farming is no more than a part-time occupation or is carried out by proxy.

1,500,000 acres or 66 per cent. of the land is used for agriculture, and 400,000 acres or 18 per cent. in state forests.

The largest single acreage every year is perhaps still occupied by fallow land although cereals (335,000 acres) are the most extensive cultivation. Wheat occupies mostly the better soils in dry farming lowland areas although in parts, as in the east central lowland, where wheat growing is concentrated, flood irrigation is practised. Barley occupies the less favourable soils in lowland areas but it is found also in plateau and mountain areas. Cyprus grows from one-half to two-thirds of its needs in wheat but at present roughly balances its requirements in cereal feed. Other dry-farming crops include legumes for food and for feed.

Viticulture accounts for the second largest acreage, 80,000, and in large areas assumes monocultural proportions. It is mainly practised in the upper slopes of the white plateaux and the eastern parts of the massif although some lowland areas have extensive vineyards mainly for table grape varieties.

Industrial crops include tobacco, almost exclusively found in the Karpas and in the Kyrenia lowlands; cotton found in clay or silt soils as a rain-fed crop or in irrigated areas as an intensive crop; cumin and aniseed mainly in the western central lowlands; hemp mainly in the Paphos lowlands; flax for seed in the eastern central lowlands and for fibre in the west of that region.

Tree crops include the very valuable citrus groves which are found mainly in coastal areas with abundant water (oranges at Famagusta, Morphou, Fasouri, Lefka, Yialia; lemons at Lapithos, Karavas, Kythrea, Fasouri; and grapefruit at Fasouri). The area under citrus is 11,000 acres and the fruit is mainly for export to European markets and has outstripped carobs as the most important agricultural export. Carobs are found on sea-facing slopes and constitute the most profitable tree in relation to the attention they require. Olive trees are widespread, being completely absent only from high altitudes, but they are concentrated on the lower slopes of the east of the massif and the Kyrenia range. Other crop trees include almonds, pomegranates (mainly in irrigated areas), cherries which are almost exclusively found in the Pedhoulas village area of the

massif, apples (mainly in the upper massif valleys) and plums, pears, walnuts, hazelnuts, figs, mulberries and others.

Vegetables originally grown for the local market are now included in the exports. Market gardening is found in areas favourably placed as regards the market but also where light soils, abundant water, and mild climate are combined to give favourable conditions. Potatoes in some areas, like the Famagusta red-earth villages, assume monocultural proportions.

Livestock is important in Cyprus. Apart from the draught animals whose number has declined there are large flocks of sheep and to a decreasing extent, goats. Sheep are found in the lowland areas, particularly the central lowlands, and provide especially milk, meat and wool. Free range goats have been excluded from forest areas and from many surrounding and other agricultural areas. The keeping of tethered goats is encouraged and is to be found in areas of perennial irrigation. Goats give milk and meat. Pigs are widespread while specialised chicken farms have now spread widely, producing mainly broiler birds. Egg-production is still in the hands of village families as an incidental side-line.

Cyprus either derives its name from or gives its name to the mineral copper, for which she was famous in antiquity. Even today cupreous concentrates constitute the largest mining product and the most valuable export. Copper is mined as pyritic ore in the periphery of the massif at the junction near the surface of the lavas and of the limestone cover. Other main ores include iron, chrome and asbestos from the plutonic rocks at the highest part of the massif.

Cyprus is not an industrial country, and its few industries are relatively small. There are no natural fuel resources such as coal and oil and raw materials are minerals and a variety of agricultural produce. Most industries serve the local market: tobacco, soft drinks, textiles, flour-milling, cement, and edible oil manufacturing. Export industries are mainly those for wines and spirits.

The principal source of power is thermal electricity generated at the oil-fired Dhekelia plant, which supplies electricity to all towns and mining or industrial centres and to an increasing number of villages.

Communications

Cyprus has no railway apart from short mineral lines, and very little coastal shipping communication. Internal transport is by road and there is a good network of over 800 miles of asphalted road. Roads over the mountain ranges follow convenient crossing points offered by gaps or saddles. With rare exceptions all villages are linked with main roads and there is hardly a part of the Island

which is inaccessible. Externally Cyprus is served by a number of passenger and cargo shipping lines, although off the main world shipping routes. The civil airport of Nicosia is used by many air lines in their Near East and wider services.

Chapter 2: History

RESEARCH has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 3700 B.C., when the Island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons, about 2500 B.C., coincides with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the Island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600–1050 B.C.) these had focussed neighbouring attention on the Island, which prospered as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name Alasia it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achacan colonies established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the Island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 499/8 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.) raised the Island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast.

But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the Island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "between Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicephoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the Island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They, in turn finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the Island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a great epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised the Island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and

Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the Island open to the intrigues of Western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew from the Island. The population increased to some 200,000, but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government at Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in several instances remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87 per cent. in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000

a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the Island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the Island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. Increasing prosperity since the war, with buoyant revenues, has accelerated the development of all services, and this process has been given added momentum by the grants provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The transfer to Cyprus of the Middle East Headquarters became a distinct ingredient, of much importance, in the Island's economic life.

The Greek Government's action in 1954 in taking the question of "self-determination" for Cyprus to the United Nations, and Her Majesty's Government's announcement in July of the same year that it was intended to introduce a constitution as a first step towards self-government, gave an added impetus to local political activities. In spite of the United Nations resolution to shelve the question of self-determination the Greek Government announced its intention to raise the issue before the United Nations again, whilst the Church and local politicians continued to advocate a boycott of the plans for introducing self-governing institutions which they stigmatised as a betrayal of Enosis.

In April, 1955, the terrorist organisation, EOKA, launched a campaign of murder, sabotage and intimidation in the Island in support of the demand for Enosis. This led to the declaration of a state of emergency towards the end of the year, which was to last four years.

In an attempt to get to the root of the Cyprus problem the United Kingdom Government invited Greece and Turkey to a Tripartite Conference in London in September, 1955. The Conference was suspended without agreement being reached. Nor was agreement reached in discussions in Cyprus, during the last few months of the year or early in 1956, on proposals for constitutional reform. In December, 1956, the United Kingdom Government announced its acceptance of constitutional proposals prepared by Lord Radcliffe, which outlined a very wide measure of self-government; these proposals were rejected by the Greek Government and by Greek Cypriots.

Throughout 1957 and 1958 the United Kingdom Government continued to work for a compromise solution to the Cyprus problem acceptable to all the parties concerned, as described in the Reports for those years.

Chapter 3: Administration

FOUR years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members, and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbance of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at the end of 1959 consisted of five official members, was to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council, under existing laws, and on major policy. From 7th April, 1959, the Executive Council met weekly with the Transitional Committee of Ministers, under the chairmanship of the Governor, and this body known as the Joint Council became responsible for advising the Governor on the direction of Government policy.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration ; to register births and deaths; to issue certificates of ownership of animals; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals); to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate damage or destruction to agricultural property for the purpose of assessing compensation; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the education authorities and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them.

In those villages (the great majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorising and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health; the protection of water supplies from contamination; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 47 villages which have been declared "Improvement Areas" under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953. These are administered by Boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings; the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village Boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors, is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. However during 1957 all the Turkish Municipal Councillors serving on Councils where they were in a minority

resigned, as part of a political campaign aiming at the amendment of the Municipal Corporations Legislation in their favour, and in the summer of 1958 unofficial Turkish "municipal committees" were set up in the six main towns. After the signature of the Zurich and London Agreements on Cyprus the existence of five of these municipal committees was temporarily legalised pending the drafting of the Republic's constitution which provides for separate Greek and Turkish municipalities in the five principal towns. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has not been applied.

Municipal Councils have a status roughly comparable with that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not, however, make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. They are responsible for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of such social welfare purposes as the Governor may determine. They have powers to borrow money for municipal works, to acquire land compulsorily for public utility purposes, to make bye-laws, to undertake or to assist charitable or education schemes, and to establish markets and parks or other places of recreation. The more important of the powers of Municipal Councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

In all the six district towns except Kyrenia there is a resident District Commissioner who is the local representative of Government, responsible for supervising the work of municipalities and villages and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils already mentioned, each district has a District Council with the Commissioner of the district as chairman, and, as members, the Judge of the Turkish Family Court, a person to represent the Greek community, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner and six other persons appointed by the Governor. These District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various questions affecting the rural population.

The district administration plays an important part in the field of rural development through the District Development Committees. These Committees, which include local representatives of Government Departments, are presided over by the District Commissioner. They are allocated funds for the execution of a variety of projects which, despite their importance, are too numerous and of too

diverse a nature to be included in the overall plans for major development schemes. District Development Committees pay particular attention to projects designed to satisfy local popular demand. The beneficiaries willingly contribute towards the cost of such schemes mainly by providing free labour.

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The following list is not claimed to be comprehensive, and includes some works which are out of print or difficult to obtain, but which have been noted because they are considered to be of interest and historical value. Students are advised to consult the indices of the major libraries for further information.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications listed in the preceding sections as published by the Government Printing Office, many other official publications, including the annual reports of the various Government Departments in Cyprus, are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nicosia. A price list of these publications may be had on application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following is a list of the principal journals published in Cyprus:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Address</i>
Cyprus Mail	English	15 mils	24, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia
Times of Cyprus	English	15 mils	6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia
Eleftheria	Greek	15 mils	30, Plutarch Str., Nicosia
Ethniki	Greek	15 mils	15, Nicoles Str., Nicosia
Ethnos	Greek	15 mils	3, Sophocleous Str., Nicosia
Phos	Greek	15 mils	9, Skoudaridou Str., Nicosia
Fileleftheros	Greek	15 mils	13-15 Sophocleous Str., Nicosia
Telegraphos	Greek	15 mils	21B, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia
Haravghi	Greek	15 mils	Soutsou Str., Nicosia
Halkin Sesi	Turkish	15 mils	90, Asmalti Str., Nicosia
Bozkurt	Turkish	15 mils	75, Asmalti Str., Nicosia

WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS

Cyprus Gazette	English	85 mils	Government Printing Office, Nicosia
Alithia	Greek	15 mils	31, Pygmalionos Str., Nicosia
Chronos	Greek	500 mils	Athens Street, Limassol
		p.a.	
Ergatiki Phoni	Greek	10 mils	3, Archangelos Michael Str., Nicosia
Kypros	Greek	15 mils	10, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia
Paratiritis	Greek	700 mils	11, Pountoulinas Str., Limassol
		p.a.	
Ergatiko Vima	Greek	10 mils	12, Pythonos Str., Nicosia
Nei Kaeri	Greek	15 mils	8, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia
Phoni ton Agroton	Greek	15 mils	59, Arsinoe Str., Nicosia

FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATIONS

Cyprus Pictorial	Eng., Gr. & Turkish	Free	Public Information Office, Nicosia
Times of Cyprus Magazine	Greek	100 mils	6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

Countryman	Eng., Gr. & Turkish	Free	Public Information Office, Nicosia
Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Jnl.	Greek	Free to members	232, Ledra Str., Nicosia
Cyprus Trade Jnl.	Eng.-Gr.	100 mils	232, Ledra Str., Nicosia
Agrotiki	Greek	15 mils	Cosmos Press Ltd., Nicosia
O Phacos	Greek	50 mils	9, Neophitou Rodinou Str., Nicosia

MAPS

The following lithographed maps may be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Nicosia, or his duly authorised agents in all six main towns:

<i>Map</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price (mils)</i>
Cyprus—Motor Map	8 miles to 1 inch	1958	250
Cyprus—Administration Map (unlayered, flat)	4 miles to 1 inch	1958	100
Cyprus—Administration Map (layered, folded)	4 miles to 1 inch	1958	230

Cyprus—Administration Map	4 miles to 1 inch	1958	150
(layered, flat)			
Cyprus—Geological Map	4 miles to 1 inch	1946	250
Troodos and Hill Resorts	1 inch to 1 mile	1946	150
(contoured)			
Famagusta and Varosha	8 inches to 1 mile	1948	100
Nicosia Town (within the Walls)	25 inches to 1 mile	1956	100
Nicosia Town (outside the Walls)	8 inches to 1 mile	1956	100
Kyrenia Town	12.5 inches to 1 mile	1956	100
Famagusta and Varosha	12.5 inches to 1 mile	1957	100
Limassol and Environs	12.5 inches to 1 mile	1957	100
Cyprus—Pasture Survey	1.25 inches to 1 mile	1957	600
(16 sheets)			(per sheet)
Geological Map, Xeros-Troodos	2 inches to 1 mile	1959	225
Area (Sheet No. 1)			
Geological Map, Xeros-Troodos	2 inches to 1 mile	1959	225
Area (Sheet No. 2)			
Geological Sects., Xeros-Troodos	2 inches to 1 mile	1959	125
Area			

Sunprints of large-scale topographical and cadastral plans are available on application.

Appendix A: Conference on Cyprus

**Documents Signed and Initialled at Lancaster House,
on 19th February, 1959***

**MEMORANDUM SETTING OUT THE AGREED
FOUNDATION FOR THE FINAL SETTLEMENT
OF THE PROBLEM OF CYPRUS**

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Greece and the Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic,

Taking note of the Declaration by the Representative of the Greek-Cypriot Community and the Representative of the Turkish-Cypriot Community that they accept the documents annexed to this Memorandum as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus,

Hereby adopt, on behalf of their respective Governments, the documents annexed to this Memorandum and listed below, as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

On behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	On behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece	On behalf of the Government of the Turkish Republic
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HAROLD MACMILLAN C. KARAMANLIS; A. MENDERES;

*London,
February 19, 1959*

List of Documents Annexed

- (a) — Basic Structure of the Republic of Cyprus. †
- (b) — Treaty of Guarantee between the Republic of Cyprus and Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey. †
- (c) — Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. †
- (d) — Declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom on February 17, 1959.

* Source : Cmnd. 679.

- (e) — Additional Article to be inserted in the Treaty of Guarantee.
- (f) — Declaration made by the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers on February 17, 1959.
- (g) — Declaration made by the Representative of the Greek-Cypriot Community on February 19, 1959.
- (h) — Declaration made by the Representative of the Turkish-Cypriot Community on February 19, 1959.
- (i) — Agreed Measures to prepare for the new arrangements in Cyprus.

† English translation of the Documents agreed in the French texts and Initialled by the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers at Zurich on February 11, 1959.

(a)

BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

1. The State of Cyprus shall be a Republic with a presidential regime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President Turkish elected by universal suffrage by the Greek and Turkish communities of the Island respectively.

2. The official languages of the Republic of Cyprus shall be Greek and Turkish. Legislative and administrative instruments and documents shall be drawn up and promulgated in the two official languages.

3. The Republic of Cyprus shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

Authorities and communities shall have the right to fly the Greek and Turkish flags on holidays at the same time as the flag of Cyprus.

The Greek and Turkish communities shall have the right to celebrate Greek and Turkish national holidays.

4. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected for a period of five years.

In the event of absence, impediment or vacancy of their posts, the President and the Vice-President shall be replaced by the President and the Vice-President of the House of Representatives respectively.

In the event of a vacancy in either post, the election of new incumbents shall take place within a period of not more than 45 days.

The President and the Vice-President shall be invested by the House of Representatives, before which they shall take an oath of loyalty and respect for the Constitution. For this purpose, the House of Representatives shall meet within 24 hours after its constitution.

5. Executive authority shall be vested in the President and the Vice-President. For this purpose they shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The Ministers may be chosen from outside the House of Representatives.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority.

Decisions so taken shall be promulgated immediately by the President and the Vice-President by publication in the official gazette.

However, the President and the Vice-President shall have the right of final veto and the right to return the decisions of the Council of Ministers under the same conditions as those laid down for laws and decisions of the House of Representatives.

6. Legislative authority shall be vested in a House of Representatives elected for a period of five years by universal suffrage of each community separately in the proportion of 70 per cent. for the Greek community and 30 per cent. for the Turkish community, this proportion being fixed independently of statistical data. (*N.B.*—The number of Representatives shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the communities.)

The House of Representatives shall exercise authority in all matters other than those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers. In the event of a conflict of authority, such conflict shall be decided by the Supreme Constitutional Court which shall be composed of one Greek, one Turk and one neutral, appointed jointly by the President and the Vice-President. The neutral judge shall be president of the Court.

7. Laws and decisions of the House of Representatives shall be adopted by a simple majority of the members present. They shall be promulgated within 15 days if neither the President nor the Vice-President returns them for reconsideration as provided in Point 9 below.

The Constitutional Law, with the exception of its basic articles, may be modified by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Greek

members and two-thirds of the Turkish members of the House of Representatives.

Any modification of the electoral law and the adoption of any law relating to the municipalities and of any law imposing duties or taxes shall require a simple majority of the Greek and Turkish members of the House of Representatives taking part in the vote and considered separately.

On the adoption of the budget, the President and the Vice-President may exercise their right to return it to the House of Representatives, if in their judgment any question of discrimination arises. If the House maintains its decisions, the President and the Vice-President shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Constitutional Court.

8. The President and the Vice-President, separately and conjointly, shall have the right of final veto on any law or decision concerning foreign affairs, except the participation of the Republic of Cyprus in international organisations and pacts of alliance in which Greece and Turkey both participate, or concerning defence and security as defined in Annex I.

9. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall have, separately and conjointly, the right to return all laws and decisions, which may be returned to the House of Representatives within a period of not more than 15 days for reconsideration.

The House of Representatives shall pronounce within 15 days on any matter so returned. If the House of Representatives maintains its decisions, the President and the Vice-President shall promulgate the law or decision in question within the time-limits fixed for the promulgation of laws and decisions.

Laws and decisions, which are considered by the President or the Vice-President to discriminate against either of the two communities, shall be submitted to the Supreme Constitutional Court which may annul or confirm the law or decision, or return it to the House of Representatives for reconsideration, in whole or in part. The law or decision shall not become effective until the Supreme Constitutional Court or, where it has been returned, the House of Representatives has taken a decision on it.

10. Each community shall have its Communal Chamber composed of a number of representatives which it shall itself determine.

The Communal Chambers shall have the right to impose taxes and levies on members of their community to provide for their needs and for the needs of bodies and institutions under their supervision.

The Communal Chambers shall exercise authority in all religious, educational, cultural and teaching questions and questions of personal status. They shall exercise authority in questions where

the interests and institutions are of a purely communal nature, such as sporting and charitable foundations, bodies and associations, producers' and consumers' co-operatives and credit establishments, created for the purpose of promoting the welfare of one of the communities. (*N.B.*—It is understood that the provisions of the present paragraph cannot be interpreted in such a way as to prevent the creation of mixed and communal institutions where the inhabitants desire them.)

These producers' and consumers' co-operative and credit establishments, which shall be administered under the laws of the Republic, shall be subject to the supervision of the Communal Chambers. The Communal Chambers shall also exercise authority in matters initiated by municipalities which are composed of one community only. These municipalities, to which the laws of the Republic shall apply, shall be supervised in their functions by the Communal Chambers.

Where the central administration is obliged to take over the supervision of the institutions, establishments, or municipalities mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs by virtue of legislation in force, this supervision shall be exercised by officials belonging to the same community as the institution, establishment or municipality in question.

11. The Civil Service shall be composed as to 70 per cent. of Greeks and as to 30 per cent. of Turks.

It is understood that this quantitative division will be applied as far as practicable in all grades of the Civil Service.

In regions or localities where one of the two communities is in a majority approaching 100 per cent., the organs of the local administration responsible to the central administration shall be composed solely of officials belonging to that community.

12. The deputies of the Attorney-General of the Republic, the Inspector-General, the Treasurer and the Governor of the Issuing Bank may not belong to the same community as their principals. The holders of these posts shall be appointed by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic acting in agreement.

13. The heads and deputy heads of the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie and the Police shall be appointed by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic acting in agreement. One of these heads shall be Turkish and where the head belongs to one of the communities, the deputy head shall belong to the other.

14. Compulsory military service may only be instituted with the agreement of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

Cyprus shall have an army of 2,000 men, of whom 60 per cent. shall be Greek and 40 per cent. Turkish.

The security forces (gendarmerie and police) shall have a complement of 2,000 men, which may be reduced or increased with the agreement of both the President and the Vice-President. The security forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent. of Greeks and as to 30 per cent. of Turks. However, for an initial period this percentage may be raised to a maximum of 40 per cent. of Turks (and consequently reduced to 60 per cent. of Greeks) in order not to discharge those Turks now serving in the police, apart from the auxiliary police.

15. Forces, which are stationed in parts of the territory of the Republic inhabited, in a proportion approaching 100 per cent., by members of a single community, shall belong to that community.

16. A High Court of Justice shall be established, which shall consist of two Greeks, one Turk and one neutral, nominated jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President of the Court shall be the neutral judge, who shall have two votes.

This Court shall constitute the highest organ of the judicature (appointments, promotions of judges, etc.).

17. Civil disputes, where the plaintiff and the defendant belong to the same community, shall be tried by a tribunal composed of judges belonging to that community. If the plaintiff and defendant belong to different communities, the composition of the tribunal shall be mixed and shall be determined by the High Court of Justice.

Tribunals dealing with civil disputes relating to questions of personal status and to religious matters, which are reserved to the competence of the Communal Chambers under Point 10, shall be composed solely of judges belonging to the community concerned. The composition and status of these tribunals shall be determined according to the law drawn up by the Communal Chamber and they shall apply the law drawn up by the Communal Chamber.

In criminal cases, the tribunal shall consist of judges belonging to the same community as the accused. If the injured party belongs to another community, the composition of the tribunal shall be mixed and shall be determined by the High Court of Justice.

18. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall each have the right to exercise the prerogative of mercy to persons from their respective communities who are condemned to death. In cases where the plaintiffs and the convicted persons are members of different communities the prerogative of mercy shall be exercised by agreement between the President and the Vice-President. In the event of disagreement the vote for clemency shall prevail. When

mercy is accorded the death penalty shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

19. In the event of agricultural reform, lands shall be redistributed only to persons who are members of the same community as the expropriated owners.

Expropriations by the State or the Municipalities shall only be carried out on payment of a just and equitable indemnity fixed, in disputed cases, by the tribunals. An appeal to the tribunals shall have the effect of suspending action.

Expropriated property shall only be used for the purpose for which the expropriation was made. Otherwise the property shall be restored to the owners.

20. Separate municipalities shall be created in the five largest towns of Cyprus by the Turkish inhabitants of these towns. However:

- (a) In each of the towns a co-ordinating body shall be set up which shall supervise work which needs to be carried out jointly and shall concern itself with matters which require a degree of co-operation. These bodies shall each be composed of two members chosen by the Greek municipalities, two members chosen by the Turkish municipalities and a President chosen by agreement between the two municipalities.
- (b) The President and the Vice-President shall examine within four years the question whether or not this separation of municipalities in the five largest towns shall continue.

With regard to other localities, special arrangements shall be made for the constitution of municipal bodies, following, as far as possible, the rule of proportional representation for the two communities.

21. A Treaty guaranteeing the independence, territorial integrity and constitution of the new State of Cyprus shall be concluded between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey. A Treaty of military alliance shall also be concluded between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

These two instruments shall have constitutional force. (This last paragraph shall be inserted in the Constitution as a basic article.)

22. It shall be recognised that the total or partial union of Cyprus with any other State, or a separatist independence for Cyprus (i.e. the partition of Cyprus into two independent States), shall be excluded.

23. The Republic of Cyprus shall accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain, Greece and Turkey for all agreements whatever their nature.

This provision shall not apply to the Treaties between the Republic of Cyprus and the United Kingdom concerning the bases and military facilities accorded to the United Kingdom.

24. The Greek and Turkish Governments shall have the right to subsidise institutions for education, culture, athletics and charity belonging to their respective communities.

Equally, where either community considers that it has not the necessary number of schoolmasters, professors or priests for the working of its institutions, the Greek and Turkish Governments may provide them to the extent strictly necessary to meet their needs.

25. One of the following Ministries—the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Finance—shall be entrusted to a Turk. If the President and the Vice-President agree they may replace this system by a system of rotation.

26. The new State which is to come into being with the signature of the Treaties shall be established as quickly as possible and within a period of not more than three months from the signature of the Treaties.

27. All the above Points shall be considered to be basic articles of the Constitution of Cyprus.

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ANNEX I

A

The defence questions subject to veto under Point 8 of the Basic Structure are as follows:

- (a) Composition and size of the armed forces and credits for them.
- (b) Appointments and promotions.
- (c) Imports of warlike stores and of all kinds of explosives.
- (d) Granting of bases and other facilities to allied countries.

B

The security questions subject to veto are as follows:

- (a) Appointments and promotions.
- (b) Allocation and stationing of forces.
- (c) Emergency measures and martial law.
- (d) Police laws.

(It is provided that the right of veto shall cover all emergency measures or decisions, but not those which concern the normal functioning of the police and gendarmerie.)

(b)

TREATY OF GUARANTEE

The Republic of Cyprus of the one part, and Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey of the other part:

I. Considering that the recognition and maintenance of the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, as established and regulated by the basic articles of its Constitution, are in their common interest;

II. Desiring to co-operate to ensure that the provisions of the aforesaid Constitution shall be respected;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

The Republic of Cyprus undertakes to ensure the maintenance of its independence, territorial integrity and security, as well as respect for its Constitution.

It undertakes not to participate, in whole or in part, in any political or economic union with any State whatsoever. With this intent it prohibits all activity tending to promote directly or indirectly either union or partition of the Island.

ARTICLE 2

Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey, taking note of the undertakings by the Republic of Cyprus embodied in Article 1, recognise and guarantee the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, and also the provisions of the basic articles of its Constitution.

They likewise undertake to prohibit, as far as lies within their power, all activity having the object of promoting directly or indirectly either the union of the Republic of Cyprus with any other State, or the partition of the Island.

ARTICLE 3

In the event of any breach of the provisions of the present Treaty, Greece, the United Kingdom, and Turkey undertake to consult together, with a view to making representations, or taking the necessary steps to ensure observance of those provisions.

In so far as common or concerted action may prove impossible, each of the three guaranteeing Powers reserves the right to take action with the sole aim of re-establishing the state of affairs established by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 4

The present Treaty shall enter into force on signature.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to register the present Treaty at the earliest possible date with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter.

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(c)

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS GREECE AND TURKEY

1. The Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey shall co-operate for their common defence and undertake by this Treaty to consult together on the problems raised by this defence.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake to resist any attack or aggression, direct or indirect, directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

3. In the spirit of this alliance and in order to fulfil the above purpose a tripartite Headquarters shall be established on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

4. Greece shall take part in the Headquarters mentioned in the preceding article with a contingent of 950 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers and Turkey with a contingent of 650 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus acting in agreement, may ask the Greek and Turkish Governments to increase or reduce the Greek and Turkish contingents.

5. The Greek and Turkish officers mentioned above shall be responsible for the training of the Army of the Republic of Cyprus.

6. The command of the tripartite Headquarters shall be assumed in rotation and for a period of one year each by a Cypriot, Greek and Turkish General Officer, who shall be nominated by the

Governments of Greece and Turkey and by the President and Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

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(d)

**DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having examined the documents concerning the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, comprising the Basic Structure for the Republic of Cyprus, the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Alliance, drawn up and approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey in Zurich on February 11, 1959, and taking into account the consultations in London, from February 11 to 16, 1959, between the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom

Declare:

A. That, subject to the acceptance of their requirements as set out in Section B below, they accept the documents approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

B. That, with the exception of two areas at

(a) Akrotiri — Episkopi — Paramali, and

(b) Dhekelia — Pergamos — Ayios Nikolaos — Xylophagou, which will be retained under full British sovereignty, they are willing to transfer sovereignty over the Island of Cyprus to the Republic of Cyprus subject to the following conditions:

- (1) that such rights are secured to the United Kingdom Government as are necessary to enable the two areas as aforesaid to be used effectively as military bases, including among others those rights indicated in the Annex attached, and that satisfactory guarantees are given by Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus for the integrity of the areas retained under British sovereignty and the use and enjoyment by the United Kingdom of the rights referred to above;

- (2) that provision shall be made by agreement for:
- (i) the protection of the fundamental human rights of the various communities in Cyprus;
 - (ii) the protection of the interests of the members of the public services in Cyprus;
 - (iii) determining the nationality of persons affected by the settlement;
 - (iv) the assumption by the Republic of Cyprus of the appropriate obligations of the present Government of Cyprus, including the settlement of claims.

C. That the Government of the United Kingdom welcome the draft Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey and will co-operate with the Parties thereto in the common defence of Cyprus.

D. That the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus shall come into force and the formal signature of the necessary instruments by the parties concerned shall take place at the earliest practicable date and on that date sovereignty will be transferred to the Republic of Cyprus.

SELWYN LLOYD.

ALAN LENNOX-BOYD.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

† A. M.

F. K.

ANNEX

The following rights will be necessary in connexion with the areas to be retained under British sovereignty:

- (a) to continue to use, without restriction or interference, the existing small sites containing military and other installations and to exercise complete control within these sites, including the right to guard and defend them and to exclude from them all persons not authorised by the United Kingdom Government;
- (b) to use roads, ports and other facilities freely for the movement of personnel and stores of all kinds to and from and between the above-mentioned areas and sites;
- (c) to continue to have the use of specified port facilities at Famagusta;
- (d) to use public services (such as water, telephone, telegraph, electric power, etc.);

- (e) to use from time to time certain localities, which would be specified, for troop training;
- (f) to use the airfield at Nicosia, together with any necessary buildings and facilities on or connected with the airfield to whatever extent is considered necessary by the British authorities for the operation of British military aircraft in peace and war, including the exercise of any necessary operational control of air traffic;
- (g) to overfly the territory of the Republic of Cyprus without restriction;
- (h) to exercise jurisdiction over British forces to an extent comparable with that provided in Article VII of the Agreement regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, in respect of certain offences committed within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus;
- (i) to employ freely in the areas and sites labour from other parts of Cyprus;
- (j) to obtain, after consultation with the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the use of such additional small sites and such additional rights as the United Kingdom may, from time to time, consider technically necessary for the efficient use of its base areas and installations in Cyprus.

(e)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO BE INSERTED IN THE TREATY OF GUARANTEE

The Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus undertake to respect the integrity of the areas to be retained under the sovereignty of the United Kingdom upon the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, and guarantee the use and enjoyment by the United Kingdom of the rights to be secured to the United Kingdom by the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom.

S. L.

F. R. Z.

E. A.-T.

† A. M.

F. K.

(f)

**DECLARATION MADE BY THE GREEK AND TURKISH
FOREIGN MINISTERS ON FEBRUARY 17, 1959**

The Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, having considered the declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom on February 17, 1959, accept that declaration, together with the document approved by the Heads of the Greek and Turkish Governments in Zurich on February 11, 1959, as providing the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

E. AVEROFF-TOSSIZZA

FATIN R. ZORLU

S. L.

† A. M.

F. K.

(g)

**DECLARATION MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE GREEK-CYPRIOT COMMUNITY ON FEBRUARY 19,
1959**

Archbishop Makarios, representing the Greek Cypriot Community, having examined the documents concerning the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus drawn up and approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey in Zurich on February 11, 1959, and the declarations made by the Government of the United Kingdom, and by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on February 17, 1959, declares that he accepts the documents and declarations as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

† ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS

S. L.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

F. K.

(h)

**DECLARATION MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TURKISH-CYPRIOT COMMUNITY ON FEBRUARY 19,
1959**

Dr. Kutchuk, representing the Turkish Cypriot Community, having examined the documents concerning the establishment of

the Republic of Cyprus drawn up and approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey in Zurich on February 11, 1959, and the declarations made by the Government of the United Kingdom, and by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on February 17, 1959, declares that he accepts the documents and declarations as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

F. KUTCHUK

S. L.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

† A. M.

(i)

AGREED MEASURES TO PREPARE FOR THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS IN CYPRUS

1. All parties to the Conference firmly endorse the aim of bringing the constitution (including the elections of President, Vice-President, and the three Assemblies) and the Treaties into full effect as soon as practicable and in any case not later than twelve months from to-day's date (the 19th of February, 1959). Measures leading to the transfer of sovereignty in Cyprus will begin at once.

2. The first of these measures will be the immediate establishment of:

- (a) a Joint Commission in Cyprus with the duty of completing a draft constitution for the independent Republic of Cyprus, incorporating the basic structure agreed at the Zurich Conference. This Commission shall be composed of one representative each of the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot community and one representative nominated by the Government of Greece and one representative nominated by the Government of Turkey, together with a legal adviser nominated by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and shall in its work have regard to and shall scrupulously observe the points contained in the documents of the Zurich Conference and shall fulfil its task in accordance with the principles there laid down;

- (b) a Transitional Committee in Cyprus, with responsibility for drawing up plans for adapting and reorganising the Governmental machinery in Cyprus in preparation for the transfer of authority to the independent Republic of Cyprus. This Committee shall be composed of the Governor of Cyprus, the leading representative of the Greek community and the leading representative of the Turkish community and other Greek and Turkish Cypriots nominated by the Governor after consultation with the two leading representatives in such a way as not to conflict with paragraph 5 of the Basic Structure;
- (c) a Joint Committee in London composed of a representative of each of the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and one representative each of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, with the duty of preparing the final treaties giving effect to the conclusions of the London Conference. This Committee will prepare drafts for submission to Governments covering *inter alia* matters arising from the retention of areas in Cyprus under British sovereignty, the provision to the United Kingdom Government of certain ancillary rights and facilities in the independent Republic of Cyprus, questions of nationality, the treatment of the liabilities of the present Government of Cyprus, and the financial and economic problems arising from the creation of an independent Republic of Cyprus.

3. The Governor will, after consultation with the two leading representatives, invite individual members of the Transitional Committee to assume special responsibilities for particular departments and functions of Government. This process will be started as soon as possible and will be progressively extended.

4. The headquarters mentioned in Article 4 of the Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey will be established three months after the completion of the work of the Commission referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above and will be composed of a restricted number of officers who will immediately undertake the training of the armed forces of the Republic of Cyprus. The Greek and Turkish contingents will enter the territory of the Republic of Cyprus on the date when the sovereignty will be transferred to the Republic.

S. L.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

*Appendix B: Conference on Cyprus***Final Statements at the closing Plenary Sessions at
Lancaster House on 19th February, 1959*****I****STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM**

This is the full Conference representing the three countries concerned and the representatives of the Cypriot people.

It had been our intention that this should be the final Conference, attended by the Prime Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. But for reasons which you, alas, know so well, it is not possible for our friend, Mr. Menderes, the Prime Minister of Turkey, to be with us today.

We rejoice at his almost miraculous survival and we mourn with him and his compatriots the loss of so many of their comrades.

This is a memorable occasion. The Eastern Mediterranean has always been a region of decisive importance. There lies the key to so many vital areas in the world. You, our Greek, and you, our Turkish friends, live there; but the problems of the region are of scarcely less vital concern to us in this country than they are to you. Over the years Britain, Greece and Turkey have stood in varying relationships to one another. Usually we have been friends, sometimes we have been divided. Yet over the last generation there has been a growing realisation among our Governments, and I am happy to say among our people, that unless we stand together our most cherished ideals and our deepest interests will be overwhelmed in a common catastrophe. We knew this, and yet one source of discord still remained between us—the problem that we hope is happily settled today, the problem of Cyprus.

It has always been clear to me, and more particularly since the Tripartite Conference in this very room in 1955, that Cyprus was a problem which could only be resolved by agreement between our three countries, as well as with Cyprus itself. After all, it is the Cypriots who live in Cyprus. For their happiness and progress we are all responsible. That is why I rejoice, if I may say so humbly, at the courage and imagination which has inspired their leaders today. I feel sure that they will have their reward.

Nearly four years have passed since the Tripartite Conference; much blood—British, Greek and Turkish—has been shed. Strong

* Source: Cmnd. 680.

passions have been roused. This should not surprise us, for we are all proud and ancient nations, tenacious in defence of our ideals and tough in defence of our interests. Yet I think it is true to say that even in the hours of the greatest bitterness we always knew in our hearts that one day there would have to be a settlement, which each of us could accept as consonant with our honour and our continuing friendship. That settlement has now come. To reach it, each of us, all of us in this room, have had to make concessions, and I am sure that it was right for us to make these mutual concessions.

This settlement is one which recognises the right of the people of Cyprus to an independent status in the world. It is one which recognises the Hellenic character of the majority of the Cypriot people. But it is also one which protects the national character and culture of the Cypriot Turkish community. It is one which preserves to the United Kingdom the defence facilities which are essential not only for our narrow national purposes but for the greater alliances of which we are members.

In the course of our discussion the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers have made it clear that they for their part would not object to Cyprus remaining in some form of association with the Commonwealth, though of course, the people of Cyprus themselves will need to be given an opportunity of expressing their views when they have the constitutional means of doing so. It is also a question which must concern other Commonwealth Governments. If in due course the Government of Cyprus declare that they desire to remain associated with the Commonwealth, then the United Kingdom Government, in consultation with other members of the Commonwealth, will certainly be ready to consider sympathetically how that desire can most appropriately be satisfied.

Gentlemen, the task now before us is to put into effect the agreements which we have reached and signed today. For this purpose of course we all know much detailed work will be necessary. There will be a lot to be done, but it will be approached from the firm line of our agreement, and in this spirit the work will surely be fruitful.

I would only like to add this: I myself have always believed that when the future of the world is so uncertain and fraught with so many dangers, we cannot hope to win through except in a spirit of partnership between people and nations of what I call interdependence. This agreement has been made in that spirit, and it is therefore an expression at once of our hope and of our faith.

II

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE

Mr. Prime Minister, thank you very much for the kind words which you have just spoken. I would like first to express my sincere regrets for the absence of my friend, Mr. Menderes, and my most cordial wishes for a very swift recovery. It is with gratitude that we have met here at this Conference called by you and we have been very appreciative of the hospitality you have extended to us.

I share your happiness at the successful issue of our combined efforts both in Zurich and here in London.

In the present moment we have to rejoice as godfathers at the birth of a new State, the Republic of Cyprus. I am especially moved at the occasion because, in our present times in which such a tremendous struggle is being waged against the powers of oppression, we of the free world have given a tangible example of what the spirit of co-operation between free peoples can achieve. It is my deep conviction that the solution we have reached meets in the best possible way the aspirations of the whole population of Cyprus, which is now attaining freedom and can, I am sure, look forward to great prosperity.

From the very outset of these negotiations our main preoccupation was that there should be no victor in them, except the people of Cyprus themselves. I am certain we have achieved this. It is the best solution because its main foundation is co-operation between Greeks and Turks, both in the Island, and in our two countries. And it is the best solution because it leaves to the Island's majority the rights enabling it to develop in the most appropriate manner all aspects of its life, while it secures to the minority a splendid opportunity for maintaining its character and institutions, as well as for enjoying their generous share of common authority and responsibilities.

This is why I express my confidence in the future of Cyprus. As you yourself rightly pointed out, Mr. Chairman, it is up to the Cypriots to decide about their future association with the Commonwealth. Greece takes no stand on that matter.

Your Beatitude, you, the leader of our Greek-Cypriot brethren, you are taking on your shoulders the heavy, but exalting responsibility of leading the people of Cyprus towards happiness, prosperity and well-being, in exemplary unity.

Dr. Kutchuk, you also will be bearing responsibilities which I am sure you will face successfully with the collaboration of your worthy advisers. This is the beginning of a new chapter in the

history of Cyprus. I am sure that you also will wish to help in the successful writing of it.

But, Mr. Prime Minister, this happy outcome has other equally important aspects. It restores the traditional friendship between our two countries which, long before their present bonds of alliance, were linked by the bonds of struggles and glories shared. It also restores the close links of friendship between Greece and Turkey, and reinforces the edifice whose foundations were laid by Kemal Ataturk and Eleftherios Venizelos. The new State must and will be a new expression and symbol of these ties of friendship and co-operation.

In this spirit I greet the birth of the Republic of Cyprus, and welcome it to the comity of the world's nations.

III

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

I want to express first the regret of my Prime Minister at not being able to come here at this very happy moment. I will first read a message that he sent to the Conference:

"Let me first tell you all my emotion and gratitude for the many expressions of deep sympathy and sincere interest which I received from you and from my friend, Mr. Karamanlis and the other members of this Conference in relation to the tragic accident of last Tuesday. It is quite by a miracle that there have been some survivors, and I praise the Almighty for His clemency. But I would not like to hide at the same time the feeling of deep sadness which overcomes me when I think of those who are now missing, and especially of those of my colleagues who had such a great part in the preparation, as far as the Turkish Government is concerned, of the work which we are now about to seal.

Let me also express to you especially, Mr. Chairman, the gratitude and admiration which I feel towards the numerous British citizens and authorities who spared no efforts in helping to relieve the victims of the accident and offer assistance and consolation."

Mr. Chairman, we are meeting today in order to achieve the solution of the most intricate problems of diplomacy and foreign policy which the modern world has experienced in recent times.

Everybody knows how arduous and full of difficulties and risks the task has been; but thanks to the spirit of mutual understanding and sincere friendship which has been inspiring all of us, these huge obstacles have all been overcome and a settlement has been found which represents the solid and unshakeable foundation for the solution of the Cyprus question. The Turkish Government accepts fully the conclusions of the present Conference and is determined to stick to them in all circumstances. Turkey believes that the agreed solution represents an equitable and fair settlement of the Cyprus question. She is convinced that, provided it is observed by all, this solution, which takes care of the legitimate interests of all concerned, will open an era of peace, friendship and sincere co-operation between the two communities of the Island for the benefit of all of our countries and the whole free world to which we are proud to belong.

It will also create I am sure the auspicious climate for a new period of sincere co-operation between Greece and Turkey which will bring these two countries even closer to one another than ever in the past.

Permit me now to conclude by emphasising that the work which we have achieved represents without any doubt the result of our common efforts. However allow me to address a special expression of thanks to the leaders of the two communities without whose comprehension, sense of responsibility and willingness to co-operate it would have been very difficult to achieve this work. I hope that they will be guided in the future by the same spirit of Atatürk and Venizelos, and that they will find themselves always in complete agreement and co-operation to guide the Island of Cyprus in the best atmosphere of welfare and happiness. I am sure that the Conference will join me when I say that they deserve especially our appreciation and gratitude.

IV

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREEK-CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

May I first say a word about the Prime Minister of Turkey. Today I hope he is well on the way to recovery after his recent shock from his aeroplane accident. It is the work of providence that the Prime Minister has been saved and we are thankful for it.

This is a great day, Mr. Chairman, in that the positiveness of unity and co-operation has prevailed over the negativeness of division and strife. It marks the beginning of a new charter for Cyprus both in the relations of its people with the people of the United Kingdom as well as in those between the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus.

Yesterday I had certain reservations. In overcoming them I have done so in a spirit of trust and good-hearted good will towards the Turkish community and its leaders. It is my firm belief that with sincere understanding and mutual confidence we can work together in a way that will leave no room for dissension about any written provisions and guarantees. It is the spirit in the hearts of men that counts most. I am sure that all past differences will be completely forgotten. They are already a thing of the past. At this closing meeting of the Conference I wish to express my cordial thanks to Her Majesty's Government and to the Governments of Greece and Turkey for the spirit of co-operation that animated their work for the settlement of this problem. I can assure this Conference that the same spirit will animate our thoughts and actions. I do not underrate the great difficulties that had to be overcome. The essential outcome of the Conference is the new spirit of unity and co-operation that has so effectively replaced that of division and strife. A new era, I firmly believe, opens up today for the people of Cyprus, an era of peace, freedom and prosperity. The two communities working closely together with God's guidance will, I have no doubt, be able to develop the welfare of the Island to their common benefit.

V

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TURKISH-CYPRIOI COMMUNITY

Mr. Chairman, this atmosphere of success and rejoicing today is marred unfortunately by the accident of the Turkish Prime Minister, and we as Turks of Cyprus have mourned for the dead, and have thanked God for the safety of the Prime Minister.

We join in this new atmosphere of good relations and happiness. We appreciate the difficulties which the Governments concerned have had to face in order to give this day to us. Let us hope that we shall have from now on continuous co-operation in a spirit of good will and of give and take, of brotherliness and understanding, and that we shall all strive for the good of Cyprus and of those

who are so closely connected to it. Whatever we have sacrificed or conceded as Turks of Cyprus has been worth sacrificing or conceding, because we feel that in return we have gained the full co-operation and friendship of the Greek community. We sincerely hope that that will be their feeling and the way they will take their concessions and their sacrifices.

We thank you, Mr. Chairman, and your Government for the hospitality shown to us, and we hope that in this new spirit and new understanding Cyprus will be a firm friend of all the three Governments who are now present in this room.

**Appendix C: Number of Persons in Industrial
Employment, September, 1955**

Industry	Number of establishments	Total number of persons employed
Mining and Quarrying	353	6,510
Food, Drinks and Tobacco . .	1,882	5,714
Miscellaneous Light Industries . .	9,851	20,742
Construction and Allied Industries .	728	20,808
Total	12,814	53,774

Note: This survey is carried out every five years. It is due to be undertaken next in 1960.

Appendix D: Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries

Note: 1,000 mills=£1

Industry	Average number of hours worked					Average weekly earnings				
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners
1. Agriculture	43	—	42	27	42	mills 5.495	mills —	mills 2.970	mills 1.685	mills 3.895
2. Mining	44	42	43	—	44	6.900	3.085	3.965	—	6.770
3. Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products	45	45	46	—	45	6.830	4.240	4.265	—	6.390
4. Chemical and allied trades	41	—	43	44	44	6.360	2.330	2.915	2.700	4.850
5. Engineering	44	41	—	—	43	6.665	1.685	—	—	4.815
6. Vehicles	45	—	—	—	44	6.150	3.080	—	—	3.075
7. Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	44	42	—	—	44	6.210	—	—	—	5.500
8. Textiles	44	—	46	41	45	6.245	—	3.595	2.315	3.625
9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes)	45	—	44	44	44	7.400	—	3.595	2.310	5.170
10. Clothing (including boots and shoes)	43	43	42	42	43	6.490	2.380	3.415	2.350	5.330
11. Food manufacture and packing	52	46	50	46	51	9.895	3.420	5.995	2.455	7.615
12. Drink manufacture	44	—	41	44	43	6.125	—	3.005	3.610	5.285
13. Tobacco manufacture	44	—	37	43	39	7.655	—	2.600	3.485	4.120
14. Wood working	44	43	—	—	43	6.605	2.142	—	—	4.765
15. Paper and printing	44	44	41	38	43	8.190	2.595	3.230	2.030	6.030
16. Other manufacturing industries	47	—	44	—	45	6.280	—	2.505	—	3.650
17. Building and contracting	41	41	44	—	41	6.785	3.485	4.715	—	6.175
18. Electricity and water supply	48	—	—	—	48	6.245	—	—	—	6.245
19. Transport and communication	45	44	—	—	45	6.640	1.400	—	—	6.275
20. Distributive trades*	199	191	191	—	198	36.600	15.700	20.000	—	34.050
21. Public administration, public works, etc.	44	43	42	—	43	6.185	6.650	3.665	—	5.795
22. Miscellaneous services, various	49	49	50	44	49	6.600	2.285	4.510	1.565	5.625

* Figures refer to October, 1959

Appendix E: Statistics of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work
(data refer to the week ended 7th October, 1959)

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
1. AGRICULTURE								
Agricultural workers	980				44		44	44
Shepherds	935		500	505	50			
2. MINING								
I. Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying								
(i) Underground								
Miners	1,230				48			
Operatives and labourers	1,090				48			
Tractor drivers	1,240				48			
Brakemen	1,160				48			
Pipe fitters	1,230				48			
Pumpmen	1,035				44			
Timbermen	1,230				48			
Trackmen	1,240				48			
Blasters	1,240				48			
(ii) Surface								
Operatives and labourers	1,055		745		44		44	
Tractor drivers	1,330				44			
Brakemen	1,185				48			
Pipe fitters	1,200				48			
Blacksmiths	1,335				48			
Mechanics and repairmen	1,220				48			
Electricians	1,225				44			
Drillers	1,245				44			
Driller assistants	920				44			
Hoistmen	1,320				48			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
2. MINING—contd.								
I. Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying—contd.								
(ii) Surface—contd.								
Moulders	1,340				48			
Masons	1,225				48			
Carpenters	1,230				48			
Painters	1,080				48			
Watchmen	1,035				48			
II. Asbestos Quarrying								
Surface								
Foremen	1,175				44			
Mechanics	1,065							
Electricians	815							
Masons	1,130							
Carpenters	1,130							
Lorry drivers	1,270						44	
Operatives and labourers	905							
III. Other Ore Mining and Quarrying								
(i) Underground								
Drillers	1,295				44			
Driller assistants	1,155							
Operatives and labourers	1,125							
Timbermen	1,390							
Surface								
Operatives and labourers	880						44	
Mechanics and repairmen	1,105							

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)			Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women
3. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS							
(i) Bricks and fireclay goods							
Cement tile makers:							
Skilled	1,350						
Semi-skilled	980						
Unskilled	830		525		44		44
(ii) Gypsum							
Craftsmen	1,115						
Operatives and labourers:							
Skilled	940						
Semi-skilled	835		700		44		44
Apprentices							
4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES							
(i) Pharmaceutical preparations							
Dispensers	1,730						
Dispenser apprentices	745						
Messengers and office boys		460				50	
(ii) Soap manufacture							
Operatives, skilled	1,120						
Operatives, unskilled	930		440	450	44		44
(iii) Oil mills							
Operatives and labourers	940						
5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS							
Blacksmiths	1,190						
Blacksmith assistants	725						
Fitters	1,220						
Plumbers	1,455						

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)			Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women
5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS— <i>contd.</i>							
Moulders	1,255				44		
Turners	1,380						
Electro-welders	1,320						
Coppersmiths	1,000						
Coppersmith assistants	n.a.						
Tinsmiths	1,000†					44	
Apprentices, metal working trades		365					
6. VEHICLES							
(i) Motor repairs and garages							
Mechanics and repairmen (automobile)	1,255				44		
Apprentices auto-mechanics	515	230			44		
(ii) Bicycle repairs							
Repairers	800†	440			44		
Apprentices							
7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC.							
Jewellery and Plates							
Goldsmiths	1,035	515			44		
Apprentices							
8. TEXTILES							
Cotton spinning							
Spinners, textile			580				
Operatives and labourers, skilled	925		730		44		
Operatives and labourers, unskilled			435				
Apprentices			470	430			44

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excluding footwear)								
(i) Leather (tanning and dressing)								
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,300				44			
Operatives and labourers	1,065				44			
(ii) Leather goods, including saddlery								
Craftsmen	1,075			435	44			44
Machinists			605	280			44	44
Operatives and labourers								
10. CLOTHING (including footwear)								
(i) Tailoring								
Coat-makers	1,115				44			
Trouser-makers	965							
Assistants	725							
Apprentices		315				44		
(ii) Dress making								
Dressmakers and seamstresses			575				44	
(iii) Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes								
Shoemakers	1,220				44			
Shoemakers assistants	955							
Machinists	1,290		530				44	
Repairers	1,125					44		
Apprentices		485						
11. Food								
(i) Grain milling								
Millers	1,745		565		44			
Operatives and labourers	935				44		44	

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
11. Food— <i>contd.</i>								
(ii) Bread								
Kneaders	1,235							
Ovenmen	1,000							
Salesmen	1,380				44			
Operatives and labourers	1,110							
(iii) Flour confectionery								
Confectioners	1,420				44			
Waiters	1,160				44			
Apprentices, confectioners								
Operatives and labourers		615	750			44	44	
(iv) Macaroni								
Craftsmen	1,115				44		44	
Operatives and labourers	855		385	500	44		44	44
(v) Sugar confectionery								
Confectioners	1,335				44			
Operatives and labourers	1,015		525	390	44		44	44
(vi) Carob kibbling								
Craftsmen	1,500				44		44	
Operatives and labourers	1,250		540		44		44	
(vii) Citrus grading, packing and by-products								
Carpenters	1,885				44			
Porters	1,630				44			
Graders			820					
Selectors			830					
Wrappers			1,030					
Packers			1,060				44	
(viii) Food and fodder industries, n.e.s.								
Operatives and labourers	1,030		460		44		44	

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
12. DRINK								
(i) Wines and brandies								
Coopers	1,270							
Mechanics	1,105							
Operatives and labourers	935		485		44		44	
(ii) Aerated waters								
Distributors	1,000				44			
Operatives and labourers	1,130		665		44		44	
13. TOBACCO								
Mechanics	1,700							
Mixers	2,095							
Craftsmen	1,290				44			
Operatives and labourers	975		480	610			44	44
14. WOOD WORKING								
(i) Timber (saw-milling, etc.)								
Carpenters	1,220				44	44		
Carpenter apprentices		345						
(ii) Furniture and upholstery								
Furniture makers	1,180				44			
Furniture makers assistants	825				44			
Furniture makers apprentices		355				44		
Upholsterers	1,000				44			
(iii) Job carpentry								
Carpenters	1,345	785			44	44		
Carpenter assistants		265						
Carpenter apprentices								

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)			Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women
15. PAPER AND PRINTING							
(i) Printing and publishing							
Compositors, hand	1,665				44		
Machine minders	1,635				44		
Linotypists	1,845				42		
Apprentices, printing trade		355	580	415		44	44
Operatives and labourers	800				44		
(ii) Lithographic works							
Lithographers	2,100				44		
Craftsmen	n.a.						
Bookbinders	n.a.						
Operatives and labourers	805	450	540	375	44	44	44
16. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							
(i) Button industry							
Operatives and labourers			475			44	
(ii) Teeth industry							
Craftsmen	1,130				44		
Operatives and labourers	890		405		44		
(iii) Zip fastener industry							
Operatives and labourers			440			44	
17. BUILDING AND CONTRACTING							
Stone masons and brick layers	1,300						
Stone masons and bricklayers apprentices		480				44	
Carpenters and joiners	1,345						
Carpenters and joiners apprentices		750†	780		44	44	44
Operatives and labourers	935						
Painters	1,225						
Electric fitters	1,000	375				44	
Electric fitters apprentices							

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY								
(i) Electricity								
Fitters	1,470							
Fitters' assistants	n.a.							
Engine drivers	1,485							
Motor transport drivers	1,165				44			
Electricians	1,030							
Wiremen	1,370							
Linesmen	1,060							
Operatives and labourers	835							
(ii) Water supply								
Mechanics and repairmen	n.a.							
Plumbers and pipe fitters, skilled	1,205							
Plumbers and pipe fitters, semi-skilled	980				44			
Oilers, skilled	1,505							
Oilers, semi-skilled	1,080							
Operatives and labourers	785							
19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION								
(i) Road passenger and goods transport								
Bus and lorry drivers	1,230							
Taxi drivers	1,230							
Porters	1,005				44			
Mechanics and repairmen	1,135							
Mechanics and repairmen apprentices		230				44		
20. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES								
Salesmen	33,450†	17,350†			208*			
Saleswomen			18,200†				208*	
Porters	1,165				44			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)			Normal hours of work per week		
	Men	Boys	Women	Men	Boys	Women
(i) Central Government Service						
Fitters	1,585					
Machine and tools operators	1,550					
Plumbers	1,180					
Blacksmiths	1,200					
Electric welders	1,520					
Oxygen welders	1,505					
Coppersmiths	n.a.					
Moulders	1,395					
Pattern makers	1,515					
Motor transport fitters	1,320					
Electric fitters	n.a.					
Operatives and labourers	805	590	590	44	44	44
Motor transport drivers	1,190					
Roller and engine drivers	1,425					
Sailors	n.a.					
Watchmen	880					
Water carriers	930					
Masons	1,420					
Carpenters	1,335					
Cabinet makers	1,565					
Painters	1,280					
Foremen	1,575					
Asphalt sprayers	1,065					
Packers	1,135					
Seamstresses			930			44
Wardmaids			650			44

21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

(i) Central Government Service

Fitters
Machine and tools operators
Plumbers
Blacksmiths
Electric welders
Oxygen welders
Coppersmiths
Moulders
Pattern makers
Motor transport fitters
Electric fitters
Operatives and labourers
Motor transport drivers
Roller and engine drivers
Sailors
Watchmen
Water carriers
Masons
Carpenters
Cabinet makers
Painters
Foremen
Asphalt sprayers
Packers
Seamstresses
Wardmaids

Industry	Predominant wage-rates (mils)				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>								
(ii) Local Government Service								
Masons	1,400				44			
Carpenters	1,235							
Motor transport drivers	1,335							
Roller drivers	1,165							
Gardeners	885							
Operatives and labourers	990							
Scavengers	1,095							
22. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES								
(i) Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants								
Cooks	36,750†				250*		250*	
Waiters	26,250†						250*	
Barmen	30,900†							
Chamber maids								
Laundress			18,450†					
(ii) Dry cleaning			18,050†					
Operatives	1,445	625	735		44	44	44	
(iii) Hair-dressing and manicure								
Barbers and manicurists	980	285	900		44	44	44	
Barbers' apprentices								

† = Per month, including the estimated value of payments in kind.

Note: Men and women = 18 years and over.

Boys and girls = under 18 years.

† = Estimate.

* = Per month.

n.a. = Not available.

*Appendix F: Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index
for the years 1955-1959*

Year	All Items	Food	Liquor	Tobacco	Fuel and Light	Clothing and Footwear	Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods	Rent
June 1955	88.6	88.6		93.8	82.7	93.7	84.4	87.0
Dec. 1955	91.1	91.8		94.7	83.8	96.9	88.3	88.0
June 1956	96.6	100.0		95.0	88.2	98.0	90.1	92.7
Dec. 1956	98.1	99.2		96.5	97.7	99.8	92.7	97.6
June 1957	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.6	101.1	100.5
Dec. 1957	104.1	105.4	100.0	100.0	92.0	102.0	102.4	106.4
June 1958	105.0	104.1	110.2	116.8	92.0	102.3	103.7	108.3
Dec. 1958	105.4	101.3	119.6	116.8	92.0	103.4	106.4	113.9
June 1959	106.4	101.7	119.7	116.8	93.8	103.6	107.7	116.3
Dec. 1959	107.9	104.7	119.7	116.8	93.2	104.3	108.0	116.5

Note: The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25,000 mils at the base date, 14th March, 1957.

Appendix G: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past five years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mils. £1=1,000 mils 1 oke=2 4/5 lb.

Year	Bread (ex-oven) kilo	Fresh pork oke	Fresh beef oke	Sheep's meat oke	Local olive oil oke	Local cheese (Halloumi) oke	Eggs dozen	Sugar oke	Broad beans oke	Potatoes oke	Olives oke
June 1955	0.033	0.550	0.528	0.539	0.417	0.600	0.161	0.100	0.061	0.033	0.158
Dec. 1955	0.033	0.620	0.553	0.713	0.518	0.630	0.302	0.088	0.082	0.038	0.231
June 1956	0.033	0.690	0.557	0.640	0.532	0.690	0.188	0.092	0.087	0.043	0.310
Dec. 1956	0.033	0.720	0.573	0.773	0.536	0.787	0.325	0.106	0.098	0.035	0.320
June 1957	0.033	0.690	0.665	0.695	0.540	0.730	0.197	0.123	0.100	0.026	0.335
Dec. 1957	0.033	0.780	0.770	0.815	0.536	0.785	0.332	0.105	0.104	0.057	0.335
June 1958	0.033	0.720	0.785	0.730	0.509	0.635	0.245	0.084	0.145	0.060	0.335
Dec. 1958	0.033	0.685	0.770	0.840	0.509	0.730	0.290	0.087	0.137	0.046	0.335
June 1959	0.041	0.710	0.760	0.730	0.520	0.700	0.195	0.079	0.142	0.031	0.330
Dec. 1959	0.041	0.820	0.780	0.975	0.531	0.835	0.293	0.078	0.122	0.031	0.325

Appendix H: Trade unions of employees—membership by industry or service at the end of 1958 and 1959

Division	Industry or Service	1958				1959				Increase or Decrease in Membership	
		Number of		Membership		Number of		Membership *			
		Unions	Br'nch's	Male	Female	Unions	Br'nch's	Male	Female		
											Total
0	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING Agriculture Forestry	21 4	34 —	2,204 202	2,487 35	19 4	39 —	2,300 180	2,500 20	4,800 200	+ 109 — 37
1	MINING AND QUARRYING Metal Mining Non-Metallic Mining	14 18	4 3	1,217 975	17 93	22 10	6 3	2,920 960	30 90	2,950 1,050	+ 1,716 — 18
2-3	MANUFACTURING Food Manufacturing Industries except beverage industries Beverage Industries Tobacco Manufactures Manufacture of Textiles Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods Printing, Publishing and Allied industries Manufacture of Non-metallic Products	2 3 3 1 2 4 3	— 5 — — 6 — —	34 611 51 20 1,048 273 112	17 769 73 60 721 67 16	2 4 3 1 3 4 3	— 4 — — 6 — —	35 610 50 20 1,150 270 110	15 770 70 60 800 70 20	50 1,380 120 80 1,950 340 130	1 — 4 — + 181 — + 2

Division	Industry or Service	1958				1959				Increase or Decrease in Membership	
		Number of		Membership		Number of		Membership*			
		Unions	Br'nch's	Male	Female	Unions	Br'nch's	Male	Female		
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
4	CONSTRUCTION Building and Contracting Government and Military Labour	54	122	16,571	1,488	71	129	18,000	2,260	20,260	+ 2,201
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES	11	25	5,512	670	18	31	5,850	670	6,520	+ 338
6	COMMERCE Electricity	2	5	738	4	3	5	900	20	920	+ 178
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade Banks and Insurance	13	5	1,842	324	17	5	2,700	400	3,100	+ 934
	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	1	5	364	110	2	5	570	150	720	+ 246
8	Transport Communication	22	9	2,391	628	22	9	2,800	660	3,460	+ 441
	SERVICES	3	7	552	112	4	7	650	170	820	+ 156
	Government Services	8	12	5,394	862	8	14	4,700	500	5,200	— 1,056
	Community and Business Services	13	10	1,858	622	13	14	2,100	830	2,930	+ 450
9	Recreation and Personal Services	3	—	91	2	5	—	235	5	240	+ 147
	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED										
	General Labour	78	1	4,309	944	103	3	6,810	1,500	8,310	+ 3,057
	Total	284	253	46,419	10,123	342	280	53,985	11,615	65,600	+ 9,058

There were also eight Federations of Employees Unions with 12 branches, and nine Associations of Employers and four branches with a membership of 240. * Approximate figures

Appendix J: Distribution of employees, trade unions and their membership by groups

Year (31st Dec.)	Pancyprian Federation of Labour ("Old" Trade Unions)		Cyprus Workers Confederation ("Free" Labour Syndicates)		Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions		Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation ("Turkish" Trade Unions)		Civil Service		Others		Total	
	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship
1955	43	22,925	67	5,374	—	—	16	2,214	5	3,258	26	5,244	157	39,015
1956	45	27,143	69	5,129	12	2,954	16	1,813	6	3,935	19	1,954	167	42,928
1957	40	30,375	130	9,767	13	2,506	15	1,268	7	5,769	23	2,780	228	52,465
1958	38	31,728	190	12,852	12	2,036	8	1,137	8	6,256	28	2,538	284	56,542
1959	34	33,700	236	17,000	15	3,300	36	4,600	8	5,200	13	1,800	342	65,600

There were nine Associations of Employers with a membership of 240.
The 1959 membership figures are approximate.

Appendix K: Revenue and Expenditure

REVENUE

	1957	1958	Eleven months to 30/11/59
	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue			
Customs	7,212,609	5,590,518	6,691,596
Excise: Tobacco	1,139,752	1,754,684	1,598,886
Other	384,610	408,343	453,747
Licences	373,954	372,649	557,058
Income Tax	5,601,723	4,451,808	956,659
Estate Duty	113,690	108,042	103,903
Immovable Property Tax	47,472	40,172	42,922
Stamp Duties	85,817	80,417	130,269
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services	960,530	906,007	724,618
Interest on Govt. Moneys	731,245	755,582	600,069
Other Revenue	920,211	574,795	670,919
Total Ordinary Revenue	17,571,613	15,043,017	12,630,646
Grant-in-Aid from H.M. Government for Emergency	4,800,000	6,782,500	5,858,252
	22,371,613	21,825,517	18,488,898

EXPENDITURE

	Ordinary Emergency		Ordinary Emergency		Ordinary Emergency	
Administration	367,907	21,144	328,834	24,799	295,273	23,057
Agriculture	434,646	—	503,450	—	440,675	—
Customs and Excise	512,209	53,521	410,644	44,055	401,916	73,229
Education	1,513,882	—	1,643,885	—	1,578,017	—
Forests	304,339	—	289,696	5,692	226,245	2,133
Inland Revenue	134,918	2,736	161,650	2,736	138,173	1,437
Judicial	88,978	21,748	90,538	21,054	84,830	15,448
Lands and Surveys	205,214	8,774	207,835	6,642	191,825	6,657
Medical	810,630	10,064	864,621	12,479	765,038	7,140
Pensions & Gratuities	579,747	34,480	640,042	98,184	1,207,267	335,267
Police	1,738,786	1,246,404	1,652,221	1,452,335	1,393,536	1,130,558
Post Office	154,050	3,649	159,106	5,618	143,657	4,405
Printing Office	69,817	8,009	68,025	7,107	73,366	1,300
Prisons	196,787	277,348	242,479	330,690	213,526	202,917
Public Debt Charges	677,345	—	688,361	—	735,182	—
Public Works	179,845	570	171,352	—	157,292	—
Public Works Annu- ally Recurrent	599,355	74,811	350,122	64,361	321,507	28,417
Public Works Non- Recurrent	132,255	1,027,120	91,188	1,063,597	58,066	432,221
Commodity Subsidies	856,106	—	573,748	—	181,141	—
Cost-of-living Allow- ances	929,694	198,467	1,267,575	297,542	1,241,027	284,293
Long-term Loans and Advances	131,420	—	24,000	—	—	—
Transfer to Develop- ment Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Expenditure	2,071,915	5,362,658	2,061,761	7,106,573	2,036,013	5,276,998
	12,689,845	8,351,503	12,491,133	10,543,464	11,883,572	7,825,477
	+1,330,265		-1,209,080		-1,220,151	

Note: The above figures do not include Revenue and Expenditure from the Development Fund.

Appendix L: Revenue and Expenditure of Principal Local Authorities

	<i>Nicosia</i> £	<i>Limassol</i> £	<i>Famagusta</i> £
Balance in hand at 1.1.1957 . . .	11,597	24,460	24,850
<i>Revenue</i>			
Licences and Permits	73,362	48,222	32,696
Conservancy and other rates . . .	40,019	27,846	19,142
Fees and Tolls	65,209	42,467	53,053
Rents	13,965	9,167	11,818
Receipts from Industrial Undertakings	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	23,992	13,023	6,007
	<u>228,144</u>	<u>165,185</u>	<u>147,566</u>
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Salaries and Wages	46,913	31,364	32,598
Conservancy and Fire Protection . .	37,993	24,328	27,824
Payments from Industrial Undertakings	—	—	—
Parks and Public Gardens	6,492	7,390	1,089
Maintenance and Improvement of water supply	1,073	—	—
Public Works—Annually Recurrent	26,154	31,949	10,663
Public Works—Extraordinary . . .	19,898	—	1,680
Rents	138	724	627
Subscriptions and payments espec- ially approved	390	1,761	802
Charity	11,731	10,202	10,595
Furniture and Fittings	1,069	844	334
Government Audit	65	65	61
Miscellaneous payments	40,014	22,130	11,586
Repayment of Loans	11,422	18,432	11,924
Total Expenditure	<u>203,352</u>	<u>149,189</u>	<u>109,783</u>
Balance in hand at 31.12.1957 . .	<u>24,792</u>	<u>15,996</u>	<u>37,783</u>

Appendix M: Development Schemes in progress or initiated during 1959

	Estimated Cost		Estimated Expenditure in 1959		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
AGRICULTURE					
Conversion of Vineyards	3,050	—	—	—	—
Land Reclamation and Development	141,590	—	—	—	—
Soil Conservation	136,405	—	—	—	—
Soil Conservation (new scheme)	98,277	—	—	—	—
Paphos Chiftliks	102,000	—	—	—	—
Pasture Development	71,510	—	—	—	—
Experimental Citrus Grove, Morphou	4,000	—	—	—	—
Boreholes and Pumping Units	11,164	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Machinery	7,500	—	—	—	—
Livestock Development	100,150	—	—	—	—
Poultry Development	70,900	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of Land Use Scheme	1,400	—	—	—	—
Regn. & Transfer Fees, Land Consolidation	1,000	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Breeding Stock	12,000	—	—	—	—
Establishment of Indigenous Cattle Unit	5,000	—	—	—	—
Additional Breeding Stock (Poultry)	2,650	—	—	—	—
Completion of Zakaki and Trikomo Poultry Units	15,000	—	—	—	—
					80,050
FORESTS					
Afforestation	49,000	—	—	—	—
Forest Roads	18,500	—	—	—	—
Telecommunication	12,000	—	—	—	—
Forest Buildings	21,285	—	—	—	—
Machinery and Plant	42,000	—	—	—	—
Training and Study Tours	3,000	—	—	—	—
Amenities and Publicity	400	—	—	—	—
Forest Research	13,000	—	—	—	—
Minor Forests	5,300	—	—	—	—
Forest Development	38,000	33,250	D.3935	25,500	—
					33,000
	185,500	—	—	—	36,970
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY					33,000
					33,000

	Estimated Cost			Estimated Expenditure in 1959		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
WATER DEVELOPMENT						
Staff						
Drilling and Prospecting						
Irrigation and Drainage						
Village Water Supplies						
Town Water Supplies						
Hydrological Surveys						
Major Projects Investigations						
Plant and Replacements						
Purchase of Motor Vehicles						
Travelling						
Extensions to Office and Plant Accommodation	3,467,000				123,170	
Morphou Bay Scheme						
Famagusta Water Supply Scheme						
Transfers to Loan Commissioners						
Purchase of Office Equipment						
Maintenance of Plant						
Marathassa Dam						
Village Water Supplies and Irrigation	165,000	134,375	D.3873	120,000		243,170
ADMINISTRATION						
Rural Administration:						
Village Water Development Works						
Non-contributory Schemes						
Community Development						
Village Streets and Bridle Paths						
Agricultural Schemes						
Public Buildings						
Plant						
General						
	1,530,000	52,500	D.3898	52,500	165,000	217,500

	Estimated Cost			Estimated Expenditure in 1959		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES						
Housing Loans	299,000	—	—	—	45,935	45,935
Loans to Loan Commissioners	648,670	—	—	—	—	—
CUSTOMS (PORT DEVELOPMENT)						
Improvement of Limassol Harbour	99,659	—	—	—	—	—
Port Development, Famagusta	1,877,662	—	—	—	45,100	45,100
Port Development, Limassol (purchase of land)	122,338	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour Works, Paphos	60,000	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC WORKS						
Road Development	2,086,850	68,775	D.5308 & D.5434	63,905	—	45,100
Public Buildings	9,000	7,875	D.3936	5,000	194,190	263,095
CIVIL AVIATION						
Purchase of Radio-transmitting Apparatus	12,130	12,130	D.2236	118	—	—
Provision and Installation of Wireless Transmitters	115,000	115,000	D.2236A	26,000	—	—
Extension and Development of Runways	4,130	4,130	D.2482	4,130	—	—
Airfield Approach Lighting	2,500	2,500	D.3177	2,500	—	—
Purchase of Transmitter: Nicosia/Beirut point-to-point Circuit	2,600	2,600	D.2598	2,600	120,620	120,620
Purchase of Monitor tape-recording Equipment	22,000	22,000	D.2781	10,000	—	—
Flight Information Centre	21,250	—	D.2998	—	—	—
Flight Information Centre (Airport Telecommunications)	2,500	—	—	—	—	—
Airport Equipment	6,500	—	—	—	—	—
Airport Improvements	123,319	—	—	—	—	—
Extension and Development of Runways	26,000	—	—	—	—	—
Airfield Lighting						165,968

	Estimated Cost			Estimated Expenditure in 1959		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
SECRETARIAT (STAFF TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS, METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES)						
Staff Training	134,500	134,500	D.509 & 509C	2,600	1,000	
Reorganisation of Meteorological Service	20,000	—	—	—	5,400	
Scholarship Scheme	378,000	—	—	—	65,000	
Aerial Photography of Cyprus	6,500	6,500	D.3150	6,500	—	80,500
EDUCATION						
Teachers' Training College	586,904	280,000	D.432	67,000	70,000	
Technical Education	385,784	—	—	—	171,630	
Technical Education (New Scheme)	1,001,380	—	—	—	—	
Secondary School Buildings (English School)		—	—	—	—	
Nicosia and English School for Girls	128,000	—	—	—	—	
Extensions to the Deaf School	5,000	—	—	—	—	
Grants to Public-Aided Schools	100,000	—	—	—	—	
Evening Classes	5,000	—	—	—	—	
Grants to Evening Institutes	30,000	—	—	—	93,350	
Extensions to Rural Central Schools	3,330	—	—	—	—	
Language Institute	5,000	—	—	—	—	
Blind School	8,000	—	—	—	—	
Turkish Lycee	33,000	—	—	—	—	
MEDICAL						401,980
Extension of Nicosia General Hospital	102,208	—	—	—	—	
Famagusta New Hospital	39,416	—	—	—	—	
Out-patients Dept., Nicosia General Hospital	25,000	—	—	—	—	
Establishment of Rural Health Units	30,000	—	—	—	9,220	
Air Conditioning—Cyprus Hospitals	2,100	—	—	—	—	
Larnaca Hospital	3,700	—	—	—	—	
Limassol Hospital	1,000	—	—	—	—	
Leper Farm	700	—	—	—	—	9,220

	Estimated Cost			Estimated Expenditure in 1959		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
PLANNING AND HOUSING						
Housing Subsidies	54,500	—	—	—	2,660	
Housing Schemes	43,560	—	—	—		
Building Technique Experiments	2,000	—	—	—		
Contribution to Town Planning Authority	50,000	—	—	—		2,660
ANTIQUITIES						
Excavations at Salamis	10,000	—	—	—		
Access Roads	9,290	—	—	—		
Repair and Improvement of Certain Monuments	8,214	—	—	—		
Improvements of Local Museums	2,473	—	—	—		
Encouragement of Archaeological Expeditions	2,000	—	—	—	14,960	
Travelling	1,100	—	—	—		
Excavation Equipment	3,000	—	—	—		
Publications	1,000	—	—	—		
Cyprus Museum Extension	10,000	—	—	—		
Improvement of Access Famagusta Old Town	32,000	—	—	—		
Amenities Famagusta Old Town	68,000	—	—	—		
Archaeological Survey of Cyprus	8,000	1,600	R.957	500		
Antiquities Development	20,700	18,112	D.3937	15,400		30,860

Appendix N: Assets and Liabilities as at 30th November, 1959

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	£		£
Special Funds:		Investments:	
Note Security Fund	9,059,475.167	Note Security Fund	9,297,545.667
Surplus Silver Fund	386,786.853	Surplus Silver Fund	383,492.884
Security deposited by Banks	450,000.000	Security deposited by Banks	450,000.000
Cyprus Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	530,424.557	Cyprus Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	501,079.200
Non - Pensionable Employees' Provident Fund	159,111.500	Non - Pensionable Employees' Provident Fund	148,893.831
Education Funds	138,057.321	Social Insurance Fund	816,045.524
Public Loan Fund	1,236,196.765	Miscellaneous Funds	18,738.440
Social Insurance Fund	1,204,461.745	Development Fund	175,768.000
Miscellaneous Funds	283,696.531	Advances:	
Development Fund	631,128.026	Other Administrations	125,913.418
	14,079,338.465	District and Departmental	731,734.250
Deposits	1,477,975.773	Public Utility Authorities	150,000.000
Redemption Money due to holders of bonds of Cyprus War Loan, 1944	3,340.000	Vine Products Controller	710,000.000
Redemption Money due to Investors of Cyprus Savings Loan, 1943	495.000	Miscellaneous	225,438.136
Remittances in transit	644,091.804	Post Office Current Account	1,943,085.804
		Redemptions and premia on issue	21,930.734
		Remittances in transit	74,976.889
		Imprests	877,845.438
		Cash On hand and at Banks	184,565.676
		Joint Consolidated Fund	766,369.981
		Surplus and Deficit Account	1,220,151.297
		Deduct General Revenue Balance on 1st January, 1959	675,248.323
			544,902.974
			£16,205,241.042

The above statement does not include:

- (a) Funded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £13,364,513.111 mills at 30th November, 1959, with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,881,636.063 mills at the same date.
- (b) Unfunded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £452,095.000 mills at 30th November, 1959; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of Electricity Authority of Cyprus, Cyprus Inland Telecommunications and partly by cash in the hands of the Treasury.

Appendix O: Examples of Income Tax Liability, 1959

Income	Single man or Spinster	MARRIED MAN					With two children over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside Cyprus: maximum allowance £500
		With no children or with children for whom no relief is due	With one child under 16 or (if over 16) educated in Cyprus	With two children under 16 or (if over 16) educated in Cyprus	With one child over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside Cyprus: maximum allowance £250		
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500	18 6 8	13 15 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	
1,000	85 0 0	63 15 0	58 15 0	53 15 0	38 15 0	13 15 0	
2,500	755 12 6	513 15 0	491 5 0	468 15 0	401 5 0	288 15 0	
5,000	2,488 15 0	1,988 15 0	1,956 5 0	1,923 15 0	1,826 5 0	1,663 15 0	
6,000	3,188 15 0	2,688 15 0	2,653 15 0	2,618 15 0	2,513 15 0	2,338 15 0	

Appendix P: External Trade (£'000)

Year	Civil Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1956 .	39,097	20,946	1,405	22,351
1957 .	45,172	17,269	1,616	18,885
1958 .	36,648	16,086	1,506	17,592
1959 .	41,104	16,859	2,143	19,002

Appendix Q: Civil Imports

Section	Value			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
	£	£	£	£
0. Food	5,838,566	5,810,440	5,633,702	5,989,338
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,391,636	1,649,056	1,387,191	1,752,265
2. Crude minerals, inedible, except fuels	1,520,957	1,503,295	1,235,442	1,319,816
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,905,422	4,657,994	4,087,607	3,833,210
4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	706,963	536,568	650,910	682,158
5. Chemicals	2,557,374	3,109,436	2,948,203	3,277,570
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9,581,272	11,026,532	8,358,414	10,241,744
7. Machinery and transport equipment	9,189,121	10,583,185	7,269,913	7,846,427
8. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	4,078,152	5,820,749	4,597,952	5,600,798
9. Miscellaneous transac- tions and commodities, n.e.s.	327,840	474,927	478,366	560,185
Total	39,097,303	45,172,182	36,647,700	41,103,511

Appendix R: Principal Domestic Exports and Re-exports

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
		1959	1959
<i>Exports</i>			
Cupreous concentrates	Ton	123,519	£ 3,990,083
Iron pyrites	„	659,370	1,890,591
Cupreous pyrites	„	307,026	1,996,801
Asbestos	„	14,403	857,378
Copper cement	„	3,693	469,471
Kibbled carobs	„	47,223	849,848
Carob seed	„	3,387	168,305
Potatoes, including seed potatoes	„	52,768	1,178,231
Wheat	„	—	14
Yellow leaf tobacco	„	366	102,285
Wine (except commandaria)	Gallon	2,609,596	612,448
Oranges	No.	191,800,323	1,685,227
Grapefruit	„	21,713,425	278,073
Lemons	„	59,887,232	356,012
Almonds	Ton	423	49,158
Grapes	„	4,228	251,512
Raisins	„	1,476	75,916
Sheep and lambs wool	„	629	166,217
<i>Re-exports</i>			
Motor cars	No.	1,559	848,781
Aircraft engines	„	4	9,000
Metal containers	—	...	93,872
Iron and steel scrap	Ton	2,764	31,737
Non-ferrous metal, scrap	„	1,138	101,933
Cinematograph films (developed)	Yard	1,323,850	39,212

... = Not available.

Appendix S: Main Sources of Imports and Destinations of Exports

IMPORTS

Country	1959
	£'000
United Kingdom	14,759
Federal German Republic	3,955
Italy	3,053
France	2,459
United States of America	1,887
Netherlands	1,641
Aden	1,314
Greece	993
Belgium	950
Israel	865
Sweden	815
Denmark	801
Austria	697
Portugal	688
Lebanon	572
Czechoslovakia	516
Australia	452
India	402

EXPORTS

Country	1959
	£'000
United Kingdom	6,421
Federal German Republic	4,831
Netherlands	1,868
United States of America	900
Italy	780
France	447
Czechoslovakia	305
Lebanon	263
Denmark	239
Sweden	230
Israel	140
Norway	132
Sudan	120
Sierra Leone	96
Jordan	62
U.S.S.R.	6

Appendix T: Area and Production of Main Agricultural Crops

	Area (acres)		Production	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Wheat .	197,160	193,729	3,008,912 bushels	2,307,157 bushels
Barley .	148,306	147,605	3,597,472 ..	3,040,086 ..
Oats .	6,314	6,474	137,700 ..	113,396 ..
Broad beans .	7,580	6,878	2,397 tons	2,129 tons
Vetches .	23,104	20,059	159,618 bushels	130,013 bushels
Cowpeas .	3,308	2,575	324 tons	269 tons
Haricot beans	5,451	4,351	2,304 ..	1,724 ..
Lentils .	2,146	2,249	389 ..	326 ..
Louvana .	1,020	830	282 ..	190 ..
Potatoes .	12,137	17,663	51,237 ..	85,110 ..
Cotton .	4,140	3,096	662 ..	517 ..
Cumin .	178	240	37 ..	48 ..
Aniseed .	59	73	13 ..	10 ..
Sesame .	1,839	1,178	153 ..	102 ..
Tobacco .	2,948	3,827	421 ..	741 ..
Onions .	903	1,050	2,943 ..	3,156 ..
Grapes .	—	—	68,750 ..	128,750 ..
Olives .	—	—	6,220 ..	8,101 ..
Carobs .	—	—	40,312 ..	53,000 ..
Citrus				
Oranges .	—	—	1,115,590 cases	969,123 cases
Lemons .	—	—	327,560 ..	289,912 ..
Grapefruit .	—	—	188,046 ..	245,891 ..

Appendix U: General Average Yield of Crops

Crops	Yields
CEREALS	
Wheat	12 bushels per acre
Barley	19.6 "
Oats	16.3 "
INDUSTRIAL CROPS	
Cotton (unginned)	2.5 cwt. per acre
Sesame	1.5 "
Tobacco	3.5 "
LEGUMES	
Broad beans (dry)	8.25 cwt. per acre
Vetches	5.2 bushels per acre
VEGETABLES	
Onions	68 cwt. per acre
Potatoes (winter crop)	100 "
Potatoes (summer crop)	110 "
Tomatoes	49 "
TREES, ETC.	
Vines (grapes)	17 cwt. per acre
Carobs	50 lb. per tree
Olives	10 "
Apples	18 "
Apricots	24 "
Figs	45 "
Lemons	400 fruit per tree
Oranges	290 "
Pomegranates	30 lb. per tree
Almonds	3 "
MINOR CROPS	
Aniseed	3.5 cwt. per acre
Broom corn	3.0 "
Cherries	15 lb. per tree
Chickpeas	3.25 cwt. per acre
Cowpeas	1.50 "
Cumin	3.50 "
Favetta	6.3 bushels per acre
Flax	4.5 cwt. per acre
Grapefruit	103 fruit per tree
Haricot beans	4.75 cwt. per acre
Hazelnuts	5.4 lb. per tree

Appendix V: Statistics of Animal Population

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Horses . .	2 549	*	1,872	*
Mules . .	6,920	*	5,982	*
Donkeys . .	42,266	*	40,781	*
Cattle . .	28,406	*	31,342	*
Camels . .	143	*	140	*
Sheep . .	385,214	381,130	394,255	433,575
Goats . .	157,863	158,717	132,411	n.a.
Swine . .	32,583	39,209	35,034	19,828

* = Biennial count.

n.a. = Not available.

Statistics of Livestock Products

	1956	1957	1958	1959
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cheese . .	1,128	1,200	1,100	1,000
Wool . .	490	480	450	600
Hides and skins .	550	580	500	780

Livestock Produce Prices

	1956	1957	1958	1959
	per oke mils	per oke mils	per oke mils	per oke mils
Beef . .	450 to 550	450 to 550	600 to 700	600 to 650
Lamb . .	500 to 700	500 to 700	600 to 800	600 to 700
Pork . .	500 to 650	500 to 550	500 to 750	500 to 650
Milk (cows') .	65 to 90	50 to 70	65 to 90	60 to 70
Cheese (halloumi) .	500 to 670	500 to 700	500 to 700	550 to 600
Eggs (per dozen) .	160 to 250	150 to 250	200 to 300	200 to 300

Appendix W: Average Producer Prices for some Agricultural Products

Commodity	1958		1959	
	(mils)	Unit	(mils)	Unit
Wheat*	50	Oke	50	Oke
Barley*	28	"	28	"
Oats	42	"	42	"
Carobs	2,923	Aleppo Kantar	3,240	Aleppo Kantar
Olives black	152	Oke	162	Oke
Olive oil	445	"	434	"
Cotton lint	357	"	375	"
Cotton seed	25	"	25	"
Linseed	68	"	65	"
Hemp fibre	250	"	252	"
Cumin	200	"	225	"
Aniseed	160	"	200	"
Sesame	160	"	170	"
Cowpeas, dry	156	"	158	"
Haricots, dry	133	"	126	"
Vicos (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	52	"	54	"
Rovi (<i>Vicia ervilia</i>)	53	"	55	"
Broad beans	110	"	100	"
Potatoes	35	"	20	"
Lemons, sour	5,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
Oranges	7,500	"	6,000	"
Grapefruit	10,000	"	10,000	"
Grapes, local white or black	22½	Oke	22	Oke

* Government fixed prices.

Appendix X: Mineral Exports, 1959

Mineral	Quantity	Value
	(long tons)	£
Iron pyrites	659,370	1,890,591
Cupreous pyrites	307,026	1,996,801
Cupreous concentrates	123,519	3,990,083
Cement copper	3,693	469,471
Asbestos	14,403	857,378
Chromium ore and concentrates	12,176	137,350
Gypsum (raw)	52,304	52,983
Gypsum (calcinated)	1,538	5,895
Umber	3,959	49,389
Ochre	269	5,415
Bentonite	1,009	3,500
Others	305	555
	1,179,571	£9,459,411

Appendix Y: Notifiable Diseases

The following table gives the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported over the past five years:

Disease.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Chickenpox . . .	355	184	229	122	139
Diphtheria . . .	60	143	483	49	154
Dysentery . . .	98	232	202	200	154
Enteric Fever . . .	120	50	52	42	62
Influenza . . .	38	61	7,661	166	34
Leprosy . . .	10	1	9	4	8
Measles . . .	27	100	1,331	19	304
C.S. Meningitis . . .	6	1	4	4	6
Poliomyelitis . . .	8	27	2	150	8
Scarlet Fever . . .	20	18	15	14	8
Trachoma . . .	125	67	43	134	31
Tuberculosis . . .	187	193	217	226	236
Whooping Cough . .	285	11	82	619	14

Appendix Z: Hospitals

(a) Hospitals maintained by Government

Hospital	Number and category of beds				
	General	Obstet- rics	Tuber- culosis	In- fectious	Mental
Nicosia General Hospital .	303	64	—	33	—
Limassol Hospital . .	84	14	—	6	—
Famagusta Hospital . .	72	28	—	—	—
Larnaca Hospital . . .	48	7	—	—	—
Paphos Hospital . . .	42	10	—	2	—
Kyrenia Hospital . . .	30	4	—	—	—
Athalassa Sanatorium . .	—	—	50	—	—
Kyperounda Sanatorium . .	—	—	115	—	—
Mental Hospital . . .	—	—	—	—	580
St. Haralambos Home . .	—	—	—	12	—
Athienou Rural Hospital . .	5	—	—	—	—
Klirou " . . .	8	—	—	—	—
Morphou " . . .	6	—	—	—	—
Pedhoulas " . . .	10	4	—	—	—
Lyssi " . . .	8	—	—	—	—
Lefkara " . . .	7	1	—	—	—
Lefkoniko " . . .	8	—	—	—	—
Polis " . . .	13	2	—	—	—
Platres " . . .	8	3	—	2	—
Agros " . . .	8	—	—	—	—
Kophinou Health Centre . .	4	—	—	—	—
Evdhimou " . . .	2	2	—	—	—
Panayia " . . .	2	2	—	—	—
Palechori " . . .	2	2	—	—	—
Yialousa " . . .	4	3	—	—	—
Total . . .	674	146	165	55	580

(b) Mines Hospitals

Cyprus Mines Corporation Hospital: 52 general and 14 obstetric beds.

Cyprus Asbestos Co. Hospital: 26 general and 10 obstetric beds.

The Hellenic Mining Co. Hospital: 3 beds.

(c) Private Nursing Homes

There are 74 homes registered in the Island with a total of some 900 beds.

Appendix AA: Cases reported to and dealt with by the Police, 1959

OFFENCE	NOT TAKEN TO COURT			TAKEN TO COURT											
	Pending on 31.12.58	Awaiting trial on 31.12.58	Total reported in 1959	Under investigation on 31.12.59	Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient or undetected	Not proceeded with (otherwise disposed of)	Handed over to Military	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial on 31.12.59
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>															
Against public order	64	53	540	33	159	41	60	46	12	—	465	420	22	4	19
Perjury	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4
Escape and rescue	1	1	70	2	13	1	3	8	—	1	57	52	—	—	5
Other	2	6	289	12	51	32	2	17	—	—	234	212	9	—	13
<i>Against Public Morality</i>															
Rape and indecent assault	3	2	274	3	56	9	17	21	9	—	220	100	115	1	4
Unnatural offences	1	—	26	8	4	1	—	2	1	—	15	10	5	—	4
Other	2	5	72	3	21	5	7	8	1	—	55	47	4	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>															
Murder and manslaughter	8	1	42	3	34	4	28	2	—	—	14	3	8	2	1
Attempted murder and suicide	2	—	57	3	43	8	16	18	1	—	13	9	2	1	1
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	8	9	186	8	38	7	10	11	9	1	157	135	8	1	13
Assaults	32	32	1,408	82	260	94	85	60	21	—	1,130	985	55	1	89
Other	17	6	223	40	123	77	29	11	5	1	63	63	8	—	12
<i>Against Property</i>															
Thefts and other stealings	76	20	4,734	109	3,973	869	2,893	107	103	1	748	639	43	2	64
Robbery and extortion	8	2	106	11	87	12	70	4	1	—	18	13	2	2	1
Burglary, house, storebreaking, etc.	30	10	785	24	590	24	524	20	22	—	211	192	7	4	8
False pretences, cheating, etc.	2	3	207	5	137	19	7	26	85	—	70	49	6	—	15

OFFENCE	NOT TAKEN TO COURT					TAKEN TO COURT									
	Pending on 31.12.58	Awaiting trial on 31.12.58	Total reported in 1959	Under investigation on 31.12.59	Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient or undetected	Not proceeded with (otherwise disposed of)	Handed over to Military	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial on 31.12.59
<i>Against Property—continued</i>															
Receiving and unlawful possession	3	9	305	17	43	19	4	18	2	—	257	235	18	—	4
Fraudulent larceny	5	3	147	5	66	4	46	15	1	—	84	76	1	—	6
Arson	9	4	196	3	189	25	157	6	—	—	17	11	2	—	3
Other	15	5	822	18	666	48	553	35	29	1	158	140	12	1	5
<i>Against Traffic and Municipal Laws</i>															
Traffic laws	313	941	13,674	586	1,746	507	103	933	201	2	12,596	11,254	597	13	732
Municipal Corporation laws	143	725	8,131	324	517	84	2	426	6	—	8,158	7,220	500	2	436
<i>Miscellaneous</i>															
Forgery and coinage	9	1	281	5	259	134	5	101	19	—	27	24	—	—	3
Explosive substances law	—	—	23	1	15	4	—	11	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Firearms law	—	—	68	8	27	9	9	7	1	1	33	30	—	1	2
Liquor laws	—	5	135	28	8	4	—	4	—	—	104	94	—	—	10
Betting houses, gaming houses, etc.	1	7	157	27	3	2	—	1	—	—	135	111	4	1	19
Employment laws	3	4	525	43	59	27	1	31	—	—	430	390	3	—	37
Other	52	91	2,223	39	496	155	65	274	2	—	1,831	1,490	279	9	53
Totals	810	1,945	35,709	1,450	9,684	2,226	4,696	2,222	531	9	27,330	24,014	1,710	47	1,559

Appendix BB: Prisons Statistics

The daily average number of prisoners in 1959 was 287, as follows:

<i>Remand</i>	<i>Debtors</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Total</i>
7	Nil	280	287

These figures do not include persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law or under the Emergency Regulations.

Comparative figures for the previous five years were:

1954	.	.	.	.	.	381
1955	.	.	.	.	.	354
1956	.	.	.	.	.	391
1957	.	.	.	.	.	452
1958	.	.	.	.	.	490

The number of convicted prisoners received during 1959, classified by religion, sex and age-group was:

Age Group (years)	Total	Christian		Moslem	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 . .	5	4	1	—	—
16-20 . .	190	147	9	33	1
21-25 . .	167	120	7	38	2
26-50 . .	195	125	9	57	4
Over 50 . .	16	9	1	6	—
Total . .	573	405	27	134	7

The length of sentence of those committed to prison was:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
18 months and over	82	2
12 months and less than 18 months .	43	—
6 months and less than 12 months .	110	13
3 months and less than 6 months .	81	3
1 month and less than 3 months .	138	7
Under 1 month	85	9
Total	539	34

Appendix CC: Ships using Cyprus Ports

The following return shows the nationality, number and tonnage of steam vessels entered at Cyprus ports during 1959:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British	428	1,066,047
Italian	310	578,917
Greek	205	237,728
German	159	215,796
Norwegian	92	208,228
Dutch	86	57,878
Israeli	134	398,649
Swedish	65	111,778
Danish	46	44,054
Yugoslavian	87	53,042
Roumanian	37	15,396
French	22	69,027
Portuguese	10	9,769
United States	21	94,094
Egyptian	7	17,487
Panamanian	22	89,263
Spanish	7	15,941
Turkish	46	115,834
Bulgarian	9	6,666
Liberian	20	92,085
Japanese	7	32,235
Other	13	19,010
Total	1,833	3,548,924

Appendix DD: Weights and Measures

CURRENCY

1 Cyprus pound (C£) = 1,000 mils.

Par Value (as announced 18th September, 1949):

C£1 = 2.48828 g. fine gold = U.S. \$2.80000 = £1 sterling.

U.S. \$1 = C£0.357143.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

British system; Metric system being gradually introduced; in addition the following units, with their Metric and British equivalents indicated, are used.

UNIT	EQUIVALENTS		
	Domestic	British	Metric
<i>Length</i>			
1 Pic . . .		2 feet	0.6096 metre
<i>Area</i>			
1 Evlek . . .		3,600 sq. feet	334.5 sq. metres
1 Donum (scala)	4 evleks	14,400 „ „	1,337.8 „ „
<i>Volume</i>			
1 Oke (liquids) .		1.125 qt.	1.278 litres
1 Cyprus litre .	2.5 okes (liquids)	2.8 qt.	3.182 „
1 Kartos . . .	4 „ „	4.5 qt.	5.114 „
1 Kouza . . .	8 „ „	2.25 Imperial gallons.	10.228 „
1 Kile . . .		8 gallons or 1 bushel	36.368 „
1 Gomari or load	128 „ „	36 Imperial gallons	163.656 „
<i>Weight</i>			
1 Dram . . .		0.112 ozs.	3.175 grams
1 Oke (weight) .	400 drams	2.8 lbs.	1.27 kilograms
1 Kantar (general)	44 okes(weight)	123.2 lbs.	55.882 „
1 Aleppo Kantar (carobs)	180 „ „	504.0 „	228.6 „
1 Kantar (onions)	200 „ „	560.0 „	254.01 „
1 Ton . . .	800 „ „	2,240.0 lbs.	1.016 metric tons

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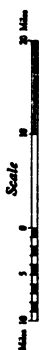
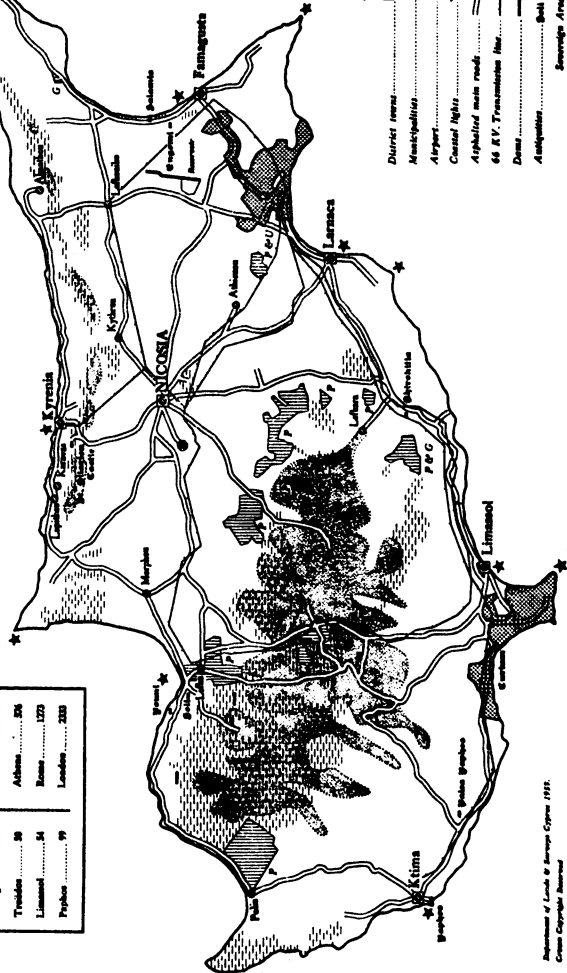


Table of Distances
from NICOSIA

By road in :	By air in :
miles	miles
Kyrenia..... 46	Batumi..... 136
Larnaca..... 26	Athens..... 306
Panagiotis..... 30	Cairo..... 306
Tripoli..... 30	Athens..... 306
Limassol..... 54	Rome..... 1273
Paphos..... 99	London..... 2333



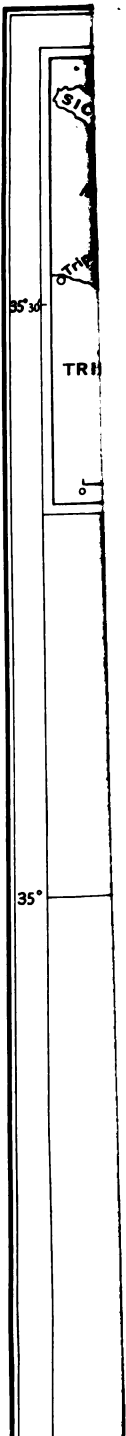
Reference

- District towns.....
- Municipalities.....
- Airport.....
- Coastal light.....
- Authorized main roads.....
- 66 K.V. Transmission line.....
- Dams.....
- Antiquities.....
- Land over 2,000 feet.....
- Main State Forests.....
- Mining Leases.....
- Pyrites.....
- Adams.....
- Charns.....
- Cyprian.....
- Under.....
- Belts.....
- Sovereign Areas.....

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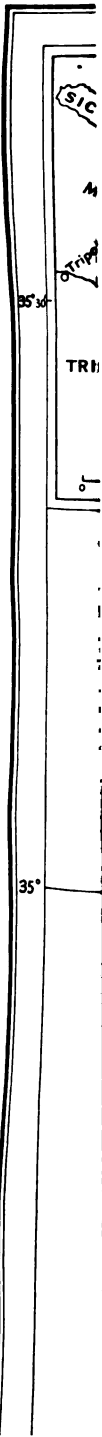
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